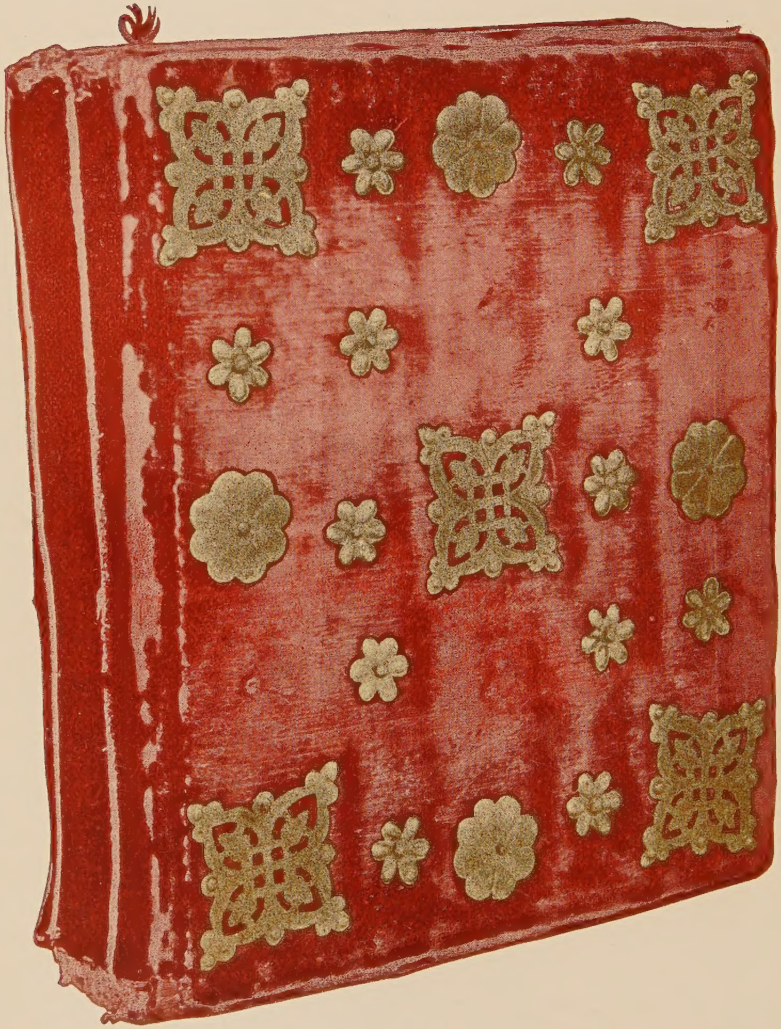
Central BAPTIST
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

presented by

Paul T. Losh

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

To
Miss Pearl Greenleaf
With the compliments
of the author and
best wishes for Xmas
& New Year
1910



Fac-simile of the bound Manuscripts of the Four Gospels in Ethiopic once owned by King Theodore of Abyssinia and presented to General U. S. Grant.

Reduced Size.

Historic Bibles in America

BY

REV. JOHN WRIGHT, D. D., LL. D.

Author of

"Early Bibles of America"
"Early Prayer Books of America"
"Restoration of the Reservation of the Blessed Sacrament for the Sick"
Etc.

NEW YORK
THOMAS WHITTAKER
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PREFACE.

The object of this book is to bring together descriptions of certain Bibles located in North America having historic interest because they were once in the possession of noted persons. Some care was required in making the selection, so as not to include the great mass of Bibles that have only a family or local interest. It is not claimed that all historic Bibles in America have a place in this book, for some may have escaped notice and of others their ownership could not be determined.

The many incidents associated with Bibles narrated in this volume afford fresh testimony to the influence that Holy Writ has in coloring the hopes, the literature and the lives of thoughtful people. A correspondent writes: "I may mention the fact that when I visited Goethe's house in Weimar many years ago I obtained admission into his library, and on taking up his Bible, which was on the table by the side of his desk, I opened at the Book of Job, and noticed that the passages relating

to Satan were marked with a red pencil, showing that when he drew the character of Mephistopheles in Faust he consulted the great biblical epic." This power of the Bible over literature is not only true of the land of Goethe, but of every land in the front ranks of civilization.

It is to be regretted that a complete account has not been secured of the Bibles once owned by all the Presidents of the United States. In some cases the families of the Presidents have passed away and in other instances the libraries of the chief executives have been scattered, and where their Bibles are cannot be decided.

During the twelve years in which the materials of this book have been brought together several Bibles have changed hands, and allowance should be made for this fact, if any of the information concerning ownership needs correcting.

Valuable assistance in the accumulation of information has been received from Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the Lenox Library, New York City; Mr. Howard Edwards, of Philadelphia; Mr. F. C. Gunther, of Chicago; Mr. E. S. Chittenden, of St. Paul, and the various owners of the Bibles herein mentioned.

J. W.

St. Paul, Minn., 1905.

BIBLES OWNED BY KINGS, QUEENS AND OTHER TITLED PERSONS.

KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA.

An Ethiopic MS. of the four Gospels, written on vellum and bound together, the size being a folio. The binding is silk velvet, with ornaments of steel and gilded bronze; the edges of the velvet are somewhat worn and show a leather binding underneath. The pages contain two columns of twenty-one lines, each column being four inches wide. There are no illustrations and the text is illuminated. The year in which it was printed is not given. It was presented to General Grant by Lord Napier, who captured it from King Theodore of Abyssinia at the time of the English War. The book is in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

GOLDEN GOSPELS OF HENRY VIII.

This MS. was purchased of Mr. Bernard Quaritch of London by the late Mr. Theodore Ir-

win of Oswego, N. Y. Shortly before his death, that is, in 1901, Mr. Irwin sold it to the present owner, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York City. The MS. is written in large uncial letters of gold upon purple vellum in double columns. The leaves are 144 in number. The book is a folio, bound in crimson morocco extra, in the early part of the last century. Formerly in the library of Henry VIII., and recently in that of the Duke of Hamilton. The catalogue description reads:

"A volume of matchless beauty, interest and value. The great German palæographer, Professor Wattenbach, asserts that it is identical with the famous 'Golden Gospels' which Archbishop Wilfrid of York caused to be written for him about A. D. 680, and which was saved from the fate that awaited York library by being given to the Monastery at Ripon. He considers that it was presented by Cardinal Wolsey in 1521 to King Henry VIII., and that it is to the hand of Holbein that we owe the presentation verses, with the royal arms illuminated above them, now to be seen on the leaf preceding the text. Others have considered that the book was presented by Leo X. on the occasion of conferring upon the King the title 'Defender of the Faith,' and that it was some Englishmen resident in Rome who illuminated the arms and verses for the Pope. The latter would be the likelier hypothesis were it not that there is apparently, in the first line of the inscription, a hint that the book had been preserved in England. 'Fato servatus tibi sum, ter maxime Princeps!' However that question may be determined, the MS. was the property of Henry VIII., and was was given to him because

instaurata nitent per te sacra dogmata. * * *

"Few MSS. of this precious character have survived to our time. Codices written completely upon purple vellum are not known to have been executed after the close of the eighth century, and were it not for certain letter-forms and peculiarities of punctuation we should be inclined to agree with Professor Wattenbach in his theory of the age and origin of the book. It cannot on the one hand be earlier than A. D. 700, while, from the absence of all the little decorative adjuncts in connection with initial letters and chapter headings which are the special characteristic of Carolingian calligraphy, we must conclude that it is not later than about A. D. 760-70. The letter-forms are Carolingian, but the circumstance just alluded to proves that our MS. belongs to the earliest type of the new school, before the simplicity of classical models had been infringed by the introduction of large decorated initials and of border ornamentation. From the year 781, when Godescalc illuminated the Evangeliary of Charles the Great, the custom of decorating golden MSS. with borders became invariable, and Henry VIII.'s book is consequently anterior to that period.

"There is no division between the words in each sentence or clause. The writing is in two hands, one larger and more purely uncial, the other somewhat smaller and looking a little more like Roman capital letters. But they are contemporaneous and show that two scribes worked upon the MS. The pages are in double columns with thirty lines to each. The lines are of irregular lengths, and sometimes encroach upon or even pass over the boundary lines. There are scarcely any headings; those which occur are, 'Secundum Matheum' in Rustic capitals, and 'Secundum Iohannem' in uncials. There are only two 'Explicit,' the one to St. Matthew in Rustic capitals, and the other to St. John in uncials. St. Mark and St. John have neither headings nor explicit. The vellum is thick and strong. The purple dye varies from slate color to a dark crimson, or lake; there was, in fact, an evidently intentional gradua-

tion of tints. The vellum is fine in texture, smooth and glossy, although thick and hard in substance, and is so pellucid that wherever there is a blank space on a page the letters show through it from the reverse. The letter-forms are very beautiful and simple; only the Z is, in the work of one of the scribes, peculiar, resembling a capital S inclining backwards to a horizontal position with a diagonal line struck through it. The initials throughout are purely Roman capitals, merely varying in size. The only possible exception is the large I of 'Initium' at the beginning of St. Luke, in which the top is knobbed with little buds, and the bottom similarly buttoned is cut to a sharp point. There are four instances in the volume in which, for want of room to write a final A, the scribe has substituted for it a minuscule letter precisely similar to an Italic *u*, or rather to *u* as it appears in a free current handwriting of to-day. The only trace of Hiberno-Saxon influence is seen in two forms of the letter *b* used as a capital. The diphthong as a monogram appears very seldom; it is usually A E in two distinct letters. Less frequently do we find the E with a stroke below from the right to left to indicate the mediæval method of writing *æ*. Indeed, the MS. sometimes errs in an unusual manner by spelling words with *ae* which ought to have *e* only. The word *citius* is written *cicius;* this corruption is very rarely seen in the MS. which usually has the correct Latin form in such cases (*justitia, patentia,* etc.) Other antique forms are practiced, such as *adsequuto, adsumpsit, inlusus,* etc., in preference to the modern custom. Occasionally, however, there are words like *ammonitio,* which point to local pronunciation. It is also common to write *harena, habundantia,* etc., aput, capud, aliquit and other such words. *Aparuit, aparentes,* etc., with a single *p,* form exceptions to the remark above.

"The book is in twenty sheets and is quite perfect. The number of leaves in each varies, and they run thus: 10, 8, 8, 8, 4, 8, 8, 8, 4, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 6. That would

make a total of 148 leaves, but four blank leaves have been cut away (folios 10, 66, 90, 122). There are still two blank leaves in the book, one at the end of St. Luke, one at the end of St. John; besides the first leaf of the volume, originally blank, but now bearing the dedication to Henry VIII.

"The necessity for collating this MS. from beginning to end is shown by a few random instances of *varietas lectionis.* In St. Mat. iv., 16, it reads *in regione et umbra mortis;* in v. 40 it gives *remitte ei;* vi. 11, *cottidianum;* omits vi., 15; vi. 21, has *ibi erit;* xvii. 5, *hypocrita ecce primum trabem de occulo tuo eice;* viii. 20, *ubi requiescant* after *nidos;* viii. 29, *perdere* instead of *torquere;* ix. 10, *suis* for *ejus;* xxiii. 14, omitted; xxxvii. 35, *ut adimpleretur etc.* omitted; St. Mark i. 2, *ante te* omitted; St. Luke ix. 3, *neque calciamenta* between *neque virgam* and *neque peram;* ix. 19, *antiquis* instead of *prioribus;* xvii. 7, 8, *dicat* instead of *dicit;* St. John i. 14, *plenum gratia et veritate;* 15, *de quo dixi post* for *quem dixi qui post;* 26, *Ego quidem baptizo vos;* 42, *Johanna,* not *Jona;* v. 2, *est autem Hierosolimis super Probatica piscina quinque porticus habens, quæ cognominatur Hebraice Bethsaida;* ix. 7, *dicebant* added before *nequaquam;* xiii. 29, *quæ necessaria sunt,* for *quæ opus sunt;* xiii. 32, *et Deus clarificatus est in semetipso* for *clarificabit eum in semetipso;* 34, *ut et vos diligatis invicem* omitted; xiv. 18, *orphanos* omitted; 20, *sum* omitted after *ego.* The changes in the particles are very numerous.

"A striking peculiarity of this codex is the absence of the usual prologues of St. Jerome, and the fact that they were never intended to be added. Perhaps they were deficient in the archetype followed by the scribes whom we venture to consider as monks of St. Martin at Tours—the Benedictine monastery in which Alcuin was Abbot.

"The ownership of the volume by Henry VIII. is established from the presentation verses quoted below, which are written in large gold capitals on the blank purple leaf preceding the first Gospel. They stand beneath a design of the emblazoned royal arms, in which the crown, the

supporters (lion and griffin) and the ground, are executed in liquid gold with a fine pen, with extreme delicacy. This has been thought to be Holbein's work. On the last blank leaf of the volume there is some fine scratching in gold by the same hand as drew the armorial design. It may be the artist's mark, and may only represent the trial of his pen before he began his work. The verses are:

" 'Fato servatus tibi sum, ter maxime Princeps;
Te quoque servarunt aurea fata michi.
Instaurata nitent per te sacra dogmata: per te
Aureus est author Christus ubique meus!

" 'By fate, thrice greatest prince, I have been saved for thee;
And thee, the golden fates have likewise saved for me.
The holy rules of Faith by thee restrengthened shine
And all the world knows Christ as golden Author mine!'

"The book must have been given to the king soon after the publication of his treatise against Luther, as the inscription would be more appropriate to such an occasion than to that of the suppression of the monasteries in 1538, although it might have been supposed that the chance of obtaining a volume like our Golden Gospels was to be found then, if ever. It should be remembered that Holbein did not arrive in England till 1526. Some one has suggested that the king was Edward, and that the *instaurata dogmata* referred to the Reformation. But the epithet *ter maxime Princeps* would only have been applicable to Henry VIII.

"The same hand as wrote the dedicatory verses wrote also the inscription 'Intus ornatior quam foris' which appears on the edges."

CHARLES I.

A copy of the Latin Bible written on fine parchment and bound in embossed leather. The insides of the covers are of crimson morocco, stamped with a royal crown. The fly leaves are of heavy parchment, containing in gilt the royal coat of arms. The leaves number 365, with two columns to the page. It is somewhat imperfect at the beginning and the end. It contains the Apocrypha. The margin of the 9th chapter of the Second Book of Esdras contains this inscription:

"Richard Gwillira Yeoman off the Stikkupp to Charles the ffirst off that name king off England 1652."

Presented to the American Bible Society by Mr. Charles J. Baker, of Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES XII.

The original Bible owned by Charles XII. of Sweden is preserved in the royal archives at Stockholm. It was issued in the twenty-first year of the king's reign. A limited edition, now scarce, was issued in facsimile. The book is a fine example of printing and binding. It is dated at Stockholm in 1702, and is after the Luther translation. The covers are overlaid with variegated

calf, while the edges are in black, gold and red. The panels are formed by borders of gold tooling. The brass mounts and clasps display a crown interlaced with a C, forming, with the numerals XII., the royal monogram. The Bible is printed on thick linen paper, and after the engraved title page is a full page picture of Charles XII.

Owned by the author.

GEORGE III.

A folio Bible printed by John Baskett in 1717. The two volumes are bound in dark blue morocco, silk edges and backs, with the arms of the king stamped on the covers. This is the so-called "Vinegar" Bible.

Owned by Lenox Library, New York City.

QUEEN ANNE.

A folio Bible printed at London by Charles Bill in 1701. Contains a finely engraved frontispiece. The text is very carefully ruled with red lines. It is beautifully bound in blue morocco, with gilt edges. It belonged to the library of the queen and has the royal cypher stamped on the back and

the royal coat of arms on the sides, with the motto, "Semper Idem."

Owned by Lenox Library, New York City.

PRINCE HENRY.

This is a complete copy of the first edition of the King James version, published in 1611, which belonged to Prince Henry, King James' oldest son. It has been interleaved throughout, and is bound in five volumes in the original calf, with royal arms stamped on the side of each volume. The interleaving was evidently done to permit explanatory notes by the tutor of the Prince, and they abound in each of the volumes.

Owned by Mr. Clarence S. Bement, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Algonquian Testament of 1661. In the original binding of blue morocco. This book was taken from the palace of the Prince of Orange when the French invaded Holland in December and January, 1794-95. There is an inserted slip upon which is written:

"Sunday 25 Jan 1795. I took this Testament from the Prince of Orange's Library in his palace at Loo, which

was abandoned to pillage, as a memorial to the melancholy scene.—H. Turner."

In John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

PRINCE EUGENE OF SAVOY.

A folio Bible in two volumes, printed at Mogunt in 1762. No title page. Imprint is given in colophon. The binding is probably early eighteenth century. Blue morocco, with arms of Prince Eugene on front and back covers. It is in Latin, on vellum, with illuminated capitals in red and blue. There is a description of this copy in Dibdin's Bibliotheca Spenceriana. This account also gives references to other works in which this book is noted.

In John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

LORD SOWERS.

A Latin Testament in 24 mo., with engraved title, and printed in 1641. The Book of Psalms in metre bears the date of 1643. Contains also the Book of Common Prayer. It has the autograph of Lord Sowers. Formerly owned by Mr. Howard Edwards, of Philadelphia, and sold at the dispersion of his library. Present owner unknown.

LORD CARLINGFORD.

Latin Bible, printed in 1642 at Paris. Eight volumes in folio. Belonged formerly to Lord Carlingford, whose book-plate is in each volume. Arms in gold on both covers.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

DUKE OF SUSSEX.

A folio Latin Bible, with an engraved title page, having the figure of St. Jerome kneeling before a crucifix. The colophon reads:

"Nuremberge per Foedericus Peypus. Sumptu integerrimi viri Joannis Koberger Nurembergesis. Anno nostre salutis Millesimo quingentesimo vicesimotertio: Mense Augusto."

This line is on a fly leaf:

"Presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex by H. R. H. the Prince of Capua. 1840."

Owned by John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

Latin Bible, printed at Basle in 1498, in four folio volumes, in black letter, double columns, with notes by De Lyra. Rubricated throughout with many illuminated capitals at the beginning of the

several books. In good condition, except it lacks five of the six title pages. Has the book plate of the Duke of Sussex.

Owner, Mr. William Nelson, Paterson, N. J.

Latin MS. Bible of the twelfth century. It is written in small Gothic characters on 482 leaves of fine vellum. The initial letters are in red and blue, and a number of them contain small miniatures. The initial to the Book of Genesis represents the work of creation in seven compartments. The book is a folio, dated 1150. After the death of the Duke of Sussex it passed through several hands until it came into the possession of Mr. George Livermore, of Boston. It was sold at the disposal of Mr. Livermore's library in 1894, but the name of the present owner is unknown.

Lectionary of the Gospels in Greek, written on paper, in cursive characters. There are 180 leaves in two columns. The text is in black and the initials in red. There is much confusion in the arrangement of the leaves. It is bound in maroon morocco, and has the crest and monogram of the Rev. Theodore Williams. At the sale of his library in London in 1827 it was bought by the Duke of Sussex. After the sale of the Sussex col-

lection in 1844 it was bought for the Lenox Library, New York City.

Latin Bible on vellum, written in Gothic characters. It is bound in blue morocco, and contains 505 leaves. It is a folio, and has the book plate of the Duke of Sussex. The illuminated letters and miniatures are exceedingly rich in gold and colors. The miniatures number 118, and every capital is either blue or red ink. The titles of the books and their prologues are in red. The chapters are numbered in the margins. The book begins with the prologue of St. Jerome, and ends with the list of proper names and interpretations. At the dispersion of the Sussex collection it was purchased for the Lenox Library, New York City.

A Lectionary of the Apostolos, in Greek. It is written on 225 paper leaves. It is bound in morocco, with gilt edges, and is an octavo. It was once the property of Baron Meerman, when it came into the hands of the Rev. T. Williams, from whom it passed to the Duke of Sussex, and finally to the Astor Library, of New York, who transferred it to the Lenox Library on consolidation. The Duke of Sussex paid for it £36 15s.

Latin Bible written on vellum in Gothic characters. It has 328 leaves, and is an octavo, bound in old mottled calf. It belonged to the Duke of Sussex, and has his book plate. It is assigned to the thirteenth century. Acquired for the Lenox Library, New York City.

A New Testament in thick 16 mo., printed in Latin, with numerous woodcuts of curious design. Imprint of Petrum Regnault, Paris, 1542. Purchased at the sale of the Duke of Sussex Library by Mr. George Livermore, of Boston. Bought at the sale of the Livermore Library in Boston by the author.

Latin Bible in two folio volumes bound in one. Printed at Basle in 1471. This book formerly belonged to the Sussex Library, and is described by Pettigrew in his Bibliotheca Sussexiana, where he makes the statement: "I do not know of any public or private library in which another copy is to be found."

Latin Bible, printed on yellow tinted paper, 1567, Lugduni, Franc. Stephanus. 1 vol., 8vo. A note on fly-leaf states that the book was formerly in the Sussex Library. It contains the book-plate of Thomas Hookham Silvester.

APOC.

data eſt ei poteſtas faciendi menſes quadraginta duos. Et aperuit os ſuum in conuitia ad deum, ut conuitijs afficeret nomen eius, & tabernaculum eius, & eos qui in cœlo habitant. Et eſt datum illi bellum facere cum ſanctis, & uincere eos. Et data eſt illi poteſtas in omnem tribum, & populum, & linguam, & gentem, & adorabunt eam omnes

Fac-simile of a curious picture in the Latin Testament of the Duke of Sussex. Illustrates Revelation 13: 11.

Exact size.

Latin Bible, printed in 1547, in folio. This is from the Sussex Library and contains that book-plate.

The three Latin Bibles noted above belong to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

A folio copy of the New Testament on vellum, translated by John Wycliffe, issued in 1571. A manuscript note, considered to have been written by Richard III. while Duke of Gloucester, is thought to indicate that the writer bound himself to protect the owner, in whom he recognized a co-religionist. The above copy is said to be one of a very few perfect copies extant. Bought for the Astor Library and later transferred to the Lenox.

DUKE OF ROXBURGH.

Latin Bible in folio, printed in Mogunt in 1472. This once belonged to the Duke of Roxburgh, whose arms are stamped on the sides. It also contains the book-plate of the Earl of Aylesford.

In library of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

EARL OF HARDWICKE.

An Eliot Bible, imprinted in 1663, in the original binding of blue morocco. It belonged to the library of Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Chancellor of England. This volume is the finest, largest and most perfect Eliot Bible known to bibliophiles. It was sold at London June 29th, 1888, and brought two thousand nine hundred dollars, the largest sum ever procured for an Indian Bible of this date.

Now in the library of the late Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch, New York, N. Y.

EARL OF HOPETOWN.

Latin Bible, printed in 1564. Was once in the library of the Earl of Hopetown and has his bookplate.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

VISCOUNT KING.

The Indian Old Testament and Metrical Psalms of 1663, bound in one volume, and the New Testament of 1661 in a second. These volumes were at

one time owned by Edward King, the Viscount of Kingsborough. Later came into possession of Mr. E. B. Corwin, of New York. At the sale of Mr. Corwin's library in 1856, purchased for $200 for the John Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R. I.

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

An Eliot Bible of 1685, in the original calf binding. Contains the dedication to the Hon. Robert Boyle. It was at one time the property of Henry Hastings, the fourth Marquis of Hastings. At the sale of the first part of the Brinley library, in 1879, it sold for $500. It passed again under the hammer in 1884 and brought $950.

In John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX.

Latin Bible, in two folio volumes, the first printed in Paris by Ulric Gering, Martin Cranz and Michael Friburger, 1475 or 1476. This book belonged to Sir Guy Fairfax in the time of Edward IV., and to Sir Thomas Fairfax in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Fairfax crest is stamped in gold on the sides.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

SIR THOMAS GAGE.

Latin Bible, in octavo, printed in 1608, and has the book-plate of Sir Thomas Gage.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

SIR JOHN THOROLD.

The Gutenberg or Mazarin Bible, in two folio volumes. Printed by John Gutenberg (assisted by Fust) about 1450-55, at Mainz. The text is in Latin. The binding, while rich, is modern. This Bible was formerly in the Syston Park collection (Sir John Thorold's), and contains that book-plate. It was purchased at auction in London, through Quaritch, November, 1898, at the sale of the library of the Rev. Wm. McKellar, of Edinburgh. It is what is called the second issue, having 40 lines in the prologue and first page of Genesis, 41 on the reverse of the latter and 42 afterwards.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

SIR WILLIAM ASHHURST.

An Indian Bible of 1663, in the original blue morocco binding. On the title page is the faint autograph of "Wm. Ashhurst," who is conjectured to have been the son of Henry Ashhurst, the Lord Mayor of London in 1693. In later years the book came into the possession of John Allan, of New York City, an eminent bibliophile. It was purchased in 1881 at the Brinley sale for $900 for the present owner, Mrs. Ralph L. Cutter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is a lineal descendant of John Eliot by the sixth generation.

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS.

A Latin Bible without title page. It was, as a line shows, the property of Sir Archibald Douglass.

In the library of the late Hon. Charles S. Scott, New Brunswick, N. J.

COUNTESS OF COLERAINE.

Brought from England by a Mr. Lewis, who settled in Groton, Mass. He was the son of the Countess of Coleraine, an Irish lady. He in turn bequeathed it to his son, John Clarke Lewis, who

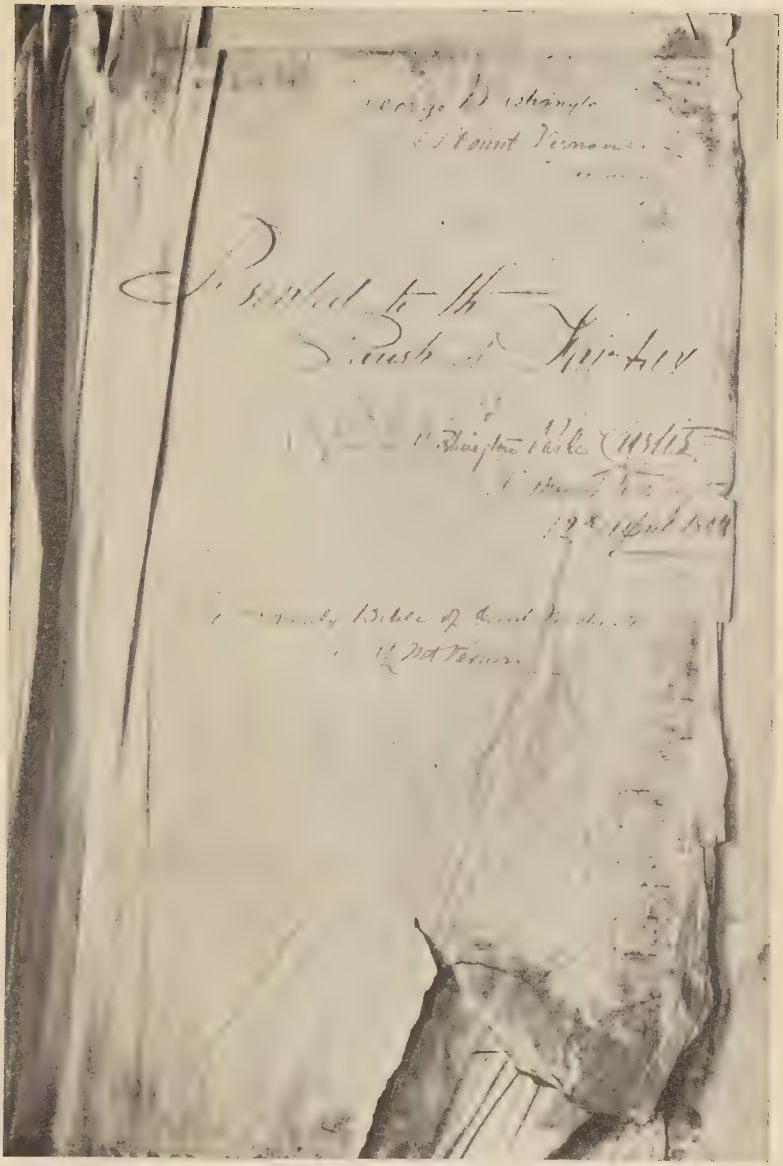
was for many years a resident of Portland, Maine. The Bible was printed in 1719, and is elaborately illustrated.

Owned by Mrs. P. J. Larrabee, Portland, Maine.

LADY FARNHAM.

A Bible in 12 mo. in the Italian language, dated on the general title page 1825, and on the New Testament title page "Londra, 1830." It is bound in morocco and has 858 pages. On the inside of the front cover, in a feminine hand, is written "Lady Farnham." She is supposed to have been connected with the family after whom the town of Farnham, in England, was named.

Owned by Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.



Fac-simile of the inscription in the Washington Family Bible, at Alexandria, Virginia.

Size reduced.

BIBLES OWNED BY THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

WASHINGTON.

A large folio Bible in the original binding, with metal clasps that are broken. It was printed at Birmingham by John Baskerville in 1772. It has one illustration, and no family record. It is supplied with notes, and contains the Apocrypha. It has the following inscriptions:

"George Washington,
Mount Vernon,
Virginia."
"Presented to the Parish of Fairfax
by
George Washington Parke Custis,
of Mount Washington,
12th April, 1804."
"The Family Bible of General Washington,
Used at Mt. Vernon."

This Bible is now in the possession of Christ Church Parish, Alexandria, Va.

A folio volume, known as "The Self-Interpreting Bible," with explanatory notes by the late Rev. John Brown, of Haddington. Printed by Hodge & Campbell, of New York City, in 1792. This belongs to the first edition of the Bible printed in New York State. The frontispiece represents America, with a copy of the Constitution in her hand, receiving the Bible. It was engraved by Dunlap. There is also a frontispiece to the New Testament engraved by Rollinson. There are eighteen other engravings bearing the names of Godwin, Tiebout, Maverick, Doolittle and Rollinson. The Bible was issued in forty numbers, beginning in 1790 and completed in two years. Washington's copy is bound in green morocco, and contains his autograph. The book is now in the possession of Lawrence Washington, of Alexandria, Va.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The title page reads as follows:

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments: translated out of the Original Tongues: and with the Former Translations diligently compared and revised, by His Majesty's Special Command. Appointed to be read in Churches. Oxford, 1789. Printed at the Clarendon Press, by W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, Printers to the University; and sold by W. Dawson, at the Oxford Bible

Warehouse, in Paternoster Row, London, 1783. Cum privilegio.

Contents—I. The Old Testament.
II. Dedication to King James.
III. The Apocrypha.
IV. The New Testament.
V. Index.
VI. Table of Scripture Measures, Weights and Coins.
VII. Table of Kindred and Affinity.

There are six large folding maps, including a plan of the City of Jerusalem, and a view of King Solomon's Temple. It is illustrated with nearly 300 copper-plate engravings by John Sturt, which were first published at London in 1715.

The volume is a thick quarto, bound in plain calf, and is covered, probably by Martha Washington herself, with strong unbleached linen cloth, apparently of household manufacture.

The autograph of Martha Washington, with a date, appears in three distinct places in the volume. First, on the title page of the Old Testament, just above the word "Oxford," "Martha Washington, 1789." Second, on the dedication to King James, as follows: "Martha Washington, her book, 1789." And third, on the title page of the New Testament, near the top of the page: "Martha Washington, 1789."

The preliminary blank leaves (five pages) are occupied with the family record of Lawrence Lewis, who married Washington's adopted daughter, Miss Nellie Parke Custis. The first entry is:

"Lawrence Lewis, born 4th April, 1767."
"Nellie Parke Custis Lewis, born 31st March, 1779."
"Married at Mount Vernon,
On Friday 22d Febry., 1799, in the presence of Genl. & Mrs. Martha Washington."

Then follows the recorded births of their eight children, four dying in their infancy. Next is the marriage of Frances P. Lewis to E. G. W. Butler, April 4th, 1826, at Woodlawn; the marriage of Lorenzo Lewis, June 6th, 1827, to Esther Maria Coxe, of Philadelphia, and the marriage of Mary Eliza Angela Lewis to Charles M. Conrad, of New Orleans, July 30th, 1835, at Woodlawn. The issue by each of these marriages is also entered.

According to this family record, "Major Lawrence Lewis died at Arlington House, 20th November, 1839, in his 73d year," and his wife, "Mrs. Eleanor Parke (Custis) Lewis, died 15th July, 1852, at Audley (Clarke Co., Va.), aged 73."

After her death this Bible was "presented to H. L. Daingerfield Lewis by his aunt, F. Parke Butler (the eldest child of Nellie Parke Custis Lewis), July 31st, 1852."

Then follows this inscription:

"This Bible belonged to his great great grandmother Washington, and bid him when he opens it remember that in its sacred pages she who so dearly loved him (his grandmother Lewis) found consolation for a load of sorrows, which without their guiding councils, she never could have sustained."

The autograph of "H. L. D. Lewis, Audley, Va., 1852," to whom the Bible was presented, is on the title page of both the Old and New Testaments.

The administrator of the Lewis estate offered the Bible for sale at the auction rooms of Thomas Birch's Sons, Philadelphia, December 11th, 1890. It was purchased by Bowden & Smith, the representatives of Mitchell's Book Store, New York City, who in turn sold it to Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, the present owner. The catalogue price of the Bible was five thousand dollars.

BASSETT-WASHINGTON.

This Bible was deposited at Mount Vernon about ten years ago by the widow of Lewis D. Washington, formerly Ella Bassett. Unfortunately, the title page and the first part of the Old Testament are wanting, and nothing can be said of the date, the printer's name and the place of printing. The binding is leather, and the size is

a small quarto. It is copiously illustrated, but bears no autographs or inscriptions other than the family record, of which the following is a copy:

Augustine Washington and *Mary Ball* were married the 6th day of March 1730/31.

George Washington, son to Augustine and Mary his wife, was born ye 11th day of February 1731/32, about ten in the morning, and was baptized the 5th day of April following. Mr. Beverly Whiting and Capt. Christopher Brooks, Godfathers, & Mrs. Mildred Gregory, Godmother.

Betty Washington was born the 20th day of June, 1733, about 6 in the morning. Departed this life the 31st day of March 1797.

Samuel Washington was born ye 16 day of Nov. 1734, about 3 in the morning.

Jane Washington, daughter of Augustin & Jane Washington departed this life Jan 17, 1734.

John Augustine Washington was born ye 13 day of Jan. 1735/36, about 2 in ye morning.

Charles Washington was born ye 2 day of May, 1738, about 3 in ye morning.

Mildred Washington was born ye 21 day of June, 1739, about 9 at night. Departed this life Oct. 23, 1740, being Thursday, about 12 o'clk at noon, aged 1 year 4 mos.

Augustine Washington departed this life ye 12 day of April 1743, aged 49 ys.

CUSTIS.

This was the family Bible of Colonel John Custis, of Williamsburgh, Va. After his death it became the property of his son, Daniel Parke Cus-

tis, who married Martha Dandridge. Later he died and his widow married General Washington. The Custis Bible became the property of Mrs. Washington and remained at Mount Vernon until her death, in 1802. The Custis Bible then went to her grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, who, after the death of his father, John Parke Custis, was the only living descendant bearing the name of Custis. It was he who built the mansion known as Arlington, near the city of Washington. Mr. Custis died Oct. 10th, 1857, and the Bible passed into the possession of his only child, Mary Custis Lee, the wife of General Robert E. Lee. During the Civil War, in 1861, the Bible disappeared from Arlington, having been stolen, probably by some soldier. Nearly forty-three years later the Bible came to light at an exhibition of Washington relics in Philadelphia. The Bible was printed at London by Charles Bill in 1702, and is a folio. It has a copper engraved title page. It also contains the Book of Common Prayer, printed in the same year by the same printer as the Bible. Also the whole Book of Psalms in English metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others. "Printed for T. I. for the Company of Stationers, 1702." The binding is in good condition, in the original black morocco, with embossed sides and back.

There is no lettering. On the first title page is the autograph of M. A. R. Lee, 1838. On a piece of paper pasted on this title page the following is written: "This was the Bible in which my great grandmother, Martha Washington, always read during her morning devotions." On the back of this title page is written: "Elizabeth Parke Custis was born August 21st, 1776." "Martha Custis, born 31st Dec., 1777. Eleanor Parke Custis, born 31st March, 1779. G:e Washington Parke Custis, born 30th April, 1781." On the blank page opposite the Apocrypha the following is written:

30th April 1781 George Washington Parke Custis P. G. Cy. Md.

22nd April 1788 Mary Lee Fitzhugh Born at Chatham Stafford County Virginia.

7th July 1804 G. W. P. Custis & M. L. Fitzhugh were married at Alexandria D. C.

15th May 1805 Their first Child was born. Died the Same day.

15th May 1806 Martha Elizabeth Ann Custis Born at Alexandria D. C. and died in Alexandria on the 10th March 1847.

1st October 1808 Mary Anna Randolph Custis Born at Annefield, Clarke County, Virginia.

14th August 1809 Edwa Hill Custis Born at Annefield Clarke County Virginia And died 19th October 1810 at Ravensworth Fairfax County, Virginia.

1859 W. H. Fitzhugh Lee—Charlotte Wickham. They were married at Shirley 23d March by the Revd Dr Wade Pastor of Charles City County.

On the back of the title page of the New Testament is written:

"Fanny Parke Custis was born Att Arlington on Ye Eastern shoar Ye thirteenth day of September anno 1710. The Reverend Wm Dunn & his Wife & Ye Childs Mother Were Godfather & Godmothers. Daniel Parke Custis was Born att Queens Creeke ye fifteenth day of October anno 1711, Governor Spotswood, The honorable Wm Byrd Esq & Mrs Hannah Ludwell were Godfathers and Godmother. Daniel & Martha Custis was by the Reverend Mr. Thacher married on Tuesday ye 15th of May 1750 Daniel Parke Custis was Born the 19 of November 1751—Mr. James Power and his Daughter Molly, Colo. John Dandridge and Mrs. Dandridge were God Fathers and God Mothers—Fanny Parke Custis was Born the 12 April 1753: Miss Nanny Dandridge, Dan: Parke Custis & Martha Custis stood for her."

Other records follow, but they refer to persons of a later generation.

The volume is not paged, excepting the Whole Book of Psalms, which has 55 pages. Each page and title page is outlined with two and three and single red lines.

This Bible is in the possession of Mr. George W. Kendrick, Jr., of Philadelphia.

BETTY WASHINGTON.

An English Bible, printed in two folio volumes, profusely illustrated. It contains the record of

the Lewis family for five generations. The first record is that of the marriage of Fielding Lewis to Jane Washington. A few months after her death he married her cousin, Betty Washington, who was General Washington's only sister. It is recorded that at the birth of their first child George Washington stood as godfather.

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

LANIER.

A quarto Bible, bound in red calf, with gold tooling. It was stereotyped by James Conner, of New York, and published by Andrus, Judd & Franklin, in Hartford, Conn., in 1838. It contains, according to the title page:

"Canne's Marginal References, together with the Apocrypha and Concordance, and to which are added an Index, a Table of Texts, and, what has never before been added, an account of the lives and martyrdom of the Apostles and Evangelists."

The Bible is supplied with a family record. Under the head of "Births" are recorded the names of five members of the Lanier family and four of the Washington family. Under the head of "Marriages" are the unions of William Lewis Lanier to Lucy Eliza Virginia Armstead, Jane B. Lanier

to Dr. Powhaten B. Cabell, J. Barroll Washington to Jane B. Cabell, and William E. Yancey to Mary L. Lanier. Under the heading of "Deaths" are found the names of five of the Lanier family and four of the Washington family.

The original owner of this Bible, William Lewis Lanier, was born March 10th, 1810, in Prince George county, Virginia, and died at Talladega Springs, Alabama, on June 28th, 1882, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was buried at Selma, in the same state. He was a merchant in New Orleans and an extensive planter prior to the war of secession, and later president of the Alabama Central and other railroads. The Bible is now in the possession of William Lanier Washington, of New York City, who is directly descended from Augustine Washington, the half-brother of General George Washington.

BEALL.

The second American edition of the well known folio, Self-Interpreting Bible of John Brown, of Haddington, published in New York City by William Durell in 1806. It has this inscription on the top margin of the title page:

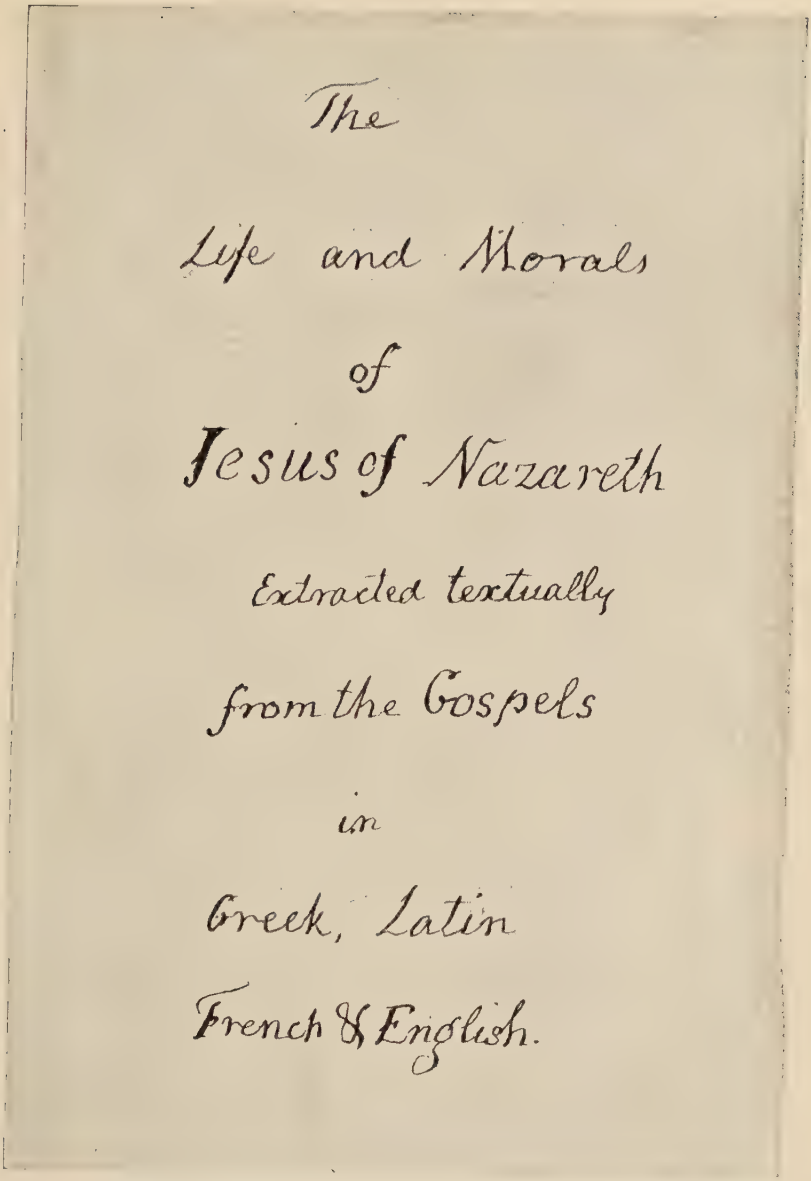
"Eliza R. Washington from her aff. Husband Go. C Washington. Oct 14th 1809."

This Mrs. Washington was a Beall, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Beall, of Dunbarton, near Georgetown. In 1807 she married George Corbin Washington. The latter died in 1854. Mrs. Washington died in her thirty-third year in 1820. William Lanier Washington writes:

> "Col. Geo. Beall was I believe one of the first settlers and owners of the site of what is now Georgetown D. C. which took its name from him and not from George Washington as is generally thought."

The family record in this Bible is quite extensive. Under the birth heading are twenty-three names of the Beall, Peter and Washington families. Below these are the birth records of fourteen slaves, with the Christian names given only. There are six marriages recorded and twelve deaths. Under the death heading are six names, and on the same page five births are entered. The last pages of the record are mixed, containing two marriages, twelve births and ten deaths.

After the death of Mr. and Mrs. George Corbin Washington this Bible descended to their son, Lewis William Washington, who in turn left it to his son, James Barroll Washington. At his death it was again inherited by a son, the present owner, William Lanier Washington, of New York City.


The
Life and Morals
of
Jesus of Nazareth
Extracted textually
from the Gospels
in
Greek, Latin
French & English.

Fac-simile of the manuscript title page in Thomas Jefferson's "Morals of Jesus."
Size slightly reduced.

JOHN ADAMS.

Selectae è Veteri Testamento Historiae. Printed at Paris in 1777, 24 mo., two volumes bound in one. This is a selection of Old Testament histories. On the fly-leaf we read in a very tremulous hand, "Adams, No. 13." No trace has been found of the Adams inauguration Bible. The above volume is in the possession of the Public Library, Boston, Mass.

JEFFERSON.

A well preserved 16 mo. Bible, printed at Edinburgh in 1809 by Sir D. Hunter Blair and M. S. Bruce. Contains on the fly-leaf the autograph of "Thomas Jefferson."

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

The following words, "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, Extracted Textually From the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English," in the handwriting of Jefferson, form the title page in an octavo book in the United States National Museum at Washington. Verses were cut out of Greek, Latin, French and English Testaments and pasted side by side in a blank book. After the cover there are two and a half pages given to a

table of texts. Then follow seven and a half blank leaves before the title page. The book is bound in full red leather with gold tooling. The lettering on the back reads: "The Morals of Jesus." The leaves are numbered, running from 1 to 83. The sources of the text are shown in the margins in Jefferson's handwriting. The passages of Scripture selected refer to the moral teachings of Christ, and there are no references to His personal history, and, as a rule, the miracles are omitted. In 1815 Jefferson wrote in these words to Charles Clay:

"Probably you have heard me say I had taken the four Evangelists, had cut out from them every text they had recorded of the moral precepts of Jesus, and arranged them in a certain order, and although they appeared but as fragments, yet fragments of the most sublime edifice of morality which had ever been exhibited to man."

By resolution of the Fifty-seventh Congress the book was reproduced by photolithography to the extent of 9,000 copies. It contains a printed introduction by Dr. Cyrus Adler covering twelve and a half pages. It was issued in 1904.

Mr. A. R. Spofford, of Washington, writes:

"I can report to you two very interesting books which bear the private mark of President Thomas Jefferson, with

whose collection they came to the Library of Congress in the year 1815.

"The first is Charles Thomson's version of the Holy Bible, Philadelphia, 1808, in four volumes. In vol. 3 of this work, at signature T, at the foot of the page, Mr. Jefferson has written the letter J immediately following the T, thus making record of his own initials. In vol. 2 he has placed before letter I, forming the ninth signature of that vol., the letter T, and as letters I and J were anciently the same, he had thus a private mark which is repeated in vol. 2, by writing the letter J after the signature T. These private marks are all written in ink.

"Another copy of the Bible, bearing imprint of R. Bowyer, London, 1796, which belonged to Jefferson, has also his private mark in the 7th chapter of Joshua, 'T. I.,' and in chapter 17 of First Chronicles, 'T. J.'"

MADISON.

A large folio Bible, 16 inches long by 11 inches wide, printed at London by John Baskett in 1759, according to the general title page. On the leaf preceding the title page is the line, "Printed and Sold by Richard Ware at Ye Bible and Sun on Ludgate Hill." It has several maps and many engravings by John Sturt. It is in the original binding, but needs repairing. It has a comprehensive family record, which begins in 1721, and gives from that time all the births, baptisms, names of godparents, marriages and deaths in the family. Nearly all the record is written in the

same handwriting, which is probably that of Eleanor Conway Madison, the mother of President Madison. She lived to the age of 98 years and 11 months. The Bible originally belonged to her husband, James Madison, Sr., the great-great-grandfather of the present owner of the Bible, Miss Lucetta Madison Knox, of Richmond, Va.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A French New Testament (wanting title page), including Marot and Beza's Psalms. Paris, 1668. Contains autographs of George W. Adams, Samuel Marshall and James Bowdoin. This book evidently came from the Adams family library.

Le Nouveau Testament de Notre Seigneur Jesus Christ, traduit en François. Avec des notes literales, par MSS. De Beansobre et Lenfant. Nouv. ed. corrigé. Amsterdam. Humbert, 1741. Quarto.

Both volumes have book-plate of J. Q. Adams. Owned by Public Library, Boston, Mass.

JACKSON.

Printed in 1821 at London by George Eyre and Andrew Strahan. Size, 3 inches by 5 inches.

Bound in red morocco. Has on the fly-leaf the name of "Gen'l Jackson." Passages are marked in the 50th chapter of Leviticus, the 4th chapter of Proverbs, the 65th chapter of Isaiah, the 13th and 14th chapters of the Gospel of St. John, and the 12th and 13th chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews. The book was in daily use and was placed by President Jackson by the side of his hymn book on a table of his bedroom.

Owned by the ex-president's grandson, Col. Andrew Jackson, and preserved at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.

TYLER.

A quarto Bible of the King James version. Date unknown, as the title page has disappeared. On the fly-leaf is written the following:

"When McClellan, General of the United States forces invaded the State of Virginia, the home of ex-President Tyler, 'Sherwood Forests' Charles City County was raided by his troops. Most of the books of his library were stolen, among them his Bible. Fifteen years after the war Dr. George Bagby was delivering a series of humorous lectures through the State of Maryland, and discovered it in the hands of the hotel keeper at Chesapeake City. He professed himself as desirous to remit it to some member of the family and would send it 'C. O. D.' by express. It was in this way I obtained its possession and trust that it

may ever remain in the hands of my father's descendants a 'lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path.'

"Letitia Tyler Semple.

"Washington City, 1891."

In the record of births, marriages and deaths is this inscription:

"The above is all correctly entered in my own handwriting.

"John Tyler."

Mrs. Semple writes:

"President Tyler's second marriage is not recorded in this book, nor are the names of any of his second children. I am the last of my mother's family."

Owned by Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, Washington, D. C.

POLK.

The Bible used at the inauguration is a 12mo. printed at the University Press, Oxford, in 1846, and is bound in morocco.

The Polk family Bible was published by Daniel D. Smith, 190 Greenwich street, New York City, in 1823. It contains the record of President Polk's birth on November 2nd, 1795, and that of his wife, Sarah Childress Polk, September 4th, 1803.

Both owned by Mr. George W. Fall, Nashville, Tenn.

PIERCE.

Quarto Bible, printed by George Eyre and William Spottiswoode at London, in 1850. Bound in morocco, with gold trimmings. Illustrated throughout. Presented to President Pierce by the ladies of Concord, N. H., December 25th, 1852.

A quarto Bible, bound in morocco and lined with watered silk. Contains 1,460 pages. Presented by the Rev. Thomas B. Bradford in 1853.

A black letter Bible, bound in calf, and published in London in 1613. The gift of an English friend.

These three Bibles are in the possession of Mr. Kirk D. Pierce, Hillsborough, N. H.

BUCHANAN.

A royal octavo Bible of the American Bible Society. On the title page, in clear handwriting, is the line, "James Buchanan, 31 May, 1856." There is no other inscription. A relative of the late president writes of this book that "it was his daily companion."

An old leather-bound Bible, a large 12mo. Edinburgh. Printed by Mark & Charles Kerr, His

majesty's printers, and sold by James Gillies, bookseller, Glasgow, 1797. In the family record the birth of James Buchanan is entered. The book belonged to his father.

Books were inherited by Miss Annie Buchanan, Philadelphia, Pa.

LINCOLN.

A 12mo. Bible, printed at the University Press, Oxford, in 1853, in minion type. Bound in crimson velvet, the edges of the covers being enclosed by a narrow gilded metallic rim. The leaves are gilt-edged. Used at the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and contains at the end a certificate of William Thomas Carroll, then clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and dated March 4th, 1861.

Owned by Hon. Robert Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.

JOHNSON.

The inauguration Bible is in size 7 by 9 inches, and was printed by E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, in 1864. It contains 1,200 pages. It has been stated on the authority of the late Secretary Chase that Mr. Johnson's hand rested on the 21st chapter of Proverbs when he was inaugurated.

The family Bible of the Johnsons was printed by John B. Perry, of Philadelphia, in 1852. It measures 9 by 12 inches, and has 775 pages.

Two very old Bibles, in size 5 by 8 inches. Age and place of printing cannot be determined, as in both cases the title pages are gone.

Three 12mo. Bibles, with the following imprints: C. J. Clay, London, 1858; American Bible Society, New York, 1851; T. Rutt, London, 1829.

An octavo Bible, printed by Collins & Co., of New York, in 1818. Contains 950 pages.

These eight Bibles are in the possession of Mr. John Landstreet, Jr., of Greenville, Tenn.

GRANT.

This Bible was used at the second inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States. It is bound in brown leather, and is 8 inches long by 6 inches wide. The place at which the Bible was opened at the inauguration was the 11th chapter of Isaiah, the opening verse of which reads: "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall

grow out of his roots." General Grant expressed himself as pleased with this coincidence, as he was the son of Jesse. The Bible was presented to Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, at her marriage, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The librarian of the Smithsonian Institution writes, "that in the Grant collection there is an octavo Arabic Bible, well bound in morocco, with gilt tooling. There are no illustrations, and it bears the inscription on the fly-leaf: 'General Grant, with H. Hallock's respects, December, 1868.' The year of printing is not given. A further description states that it was printed by means of a process known only to Mr. Hallock in exact imitation of Arabic and Turkish characters. It was presented to General Grant by Homan Hallock, as above indicated."

HAYES.

An octavo Bible, bound in full morocco, printed at London by George S. Eyre and William Spottiswoode in small pica, and without date. It contains the following inscriptions:

"To Mrs. Hayes
with the compliments of
D. W. Middleton
Clerk Sup. Court U. S."

"Used for the administration of the oath on the Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States.

5th March 1877."

And the following in pencil: "See 118 Psalm, 11 verse, &c.," which is marked, "This is the spot," in brackets, inclosing verses 11, 12 and 13, which are as follows:

"11" They compassed me about; yea, they compassed me about; but in the name of the Lord I will destroy them.

"12" They compassed me about like bees; they are quenched as the fire of thorns: for in the name of the Lord I will destroy them.

"13" Thou hast thrust sore at me that I might fall: but the Lord helped me.

Mr. Hayes pasted his favorite portrait of his wife opposite Clerk Middleton's inscription. On the title page is his autograph, "R. B. Hayes, 5 Mch, 1877." Mr. Webb C. Hayes, writing from Fremont, Ohio, says:

"All the books, papers and Manuscripts of my Father are carefully preserved in a semi fireproof Library Room especially constructed by him in the old home in Spiegel Grove which is absolutely preserved intact. In addition to the Inaugural Bible the four plain armed chairs occupied respectively by President Grant, President-elect Hayes,

Chief Justice Waite and Sergeant at Arms French of the Sup. Court during the Inaugural Ceremonies on the East Front of the Capitol are now preserved with inscriptive tablets in the main hall at Spiegel Grove."

GARFIELD.

The title page reads:

"The S. S. Teachers' Edition. The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments, Translated out of the original tongues; and with the former translations diligently compared and revised. By His Majesty's Special Command. Appointed to be read in Churches. Oxford. Printed at the University Press, London: Henry Frowde. Oxford University Press Warehouse, 7 Paternoster Row. New York. 42 Bleeker Street. Minion Crown, 8vo Refs. Cum Priviligio. Oxford Facsimile Series No. 2."

The book contains the following inscription:

"Bible used at the
Inauguration
of
James A. Garfield
20th. President
of the
United States
4th. March, A. D. 1881.

James H. McKenney
Clerk Supreme Court U. S.

{ Seal of the Supreme Court. }

To
Mrs. J. A. Garfield
With compliments.
James H. McKenney."

Under date of February 16th, 1897, the Hon. James R. Garfield writes:

"At the time of administering the oath, the book opened at the 21st chapter of Proverbs, the mark appearing opposite the first verse of that chapter."

The verse referred to reads:

"The king's heart is in the hand of the Lord, as the rivers of water: he turneth it whithersoever he will."

Owned by the Garfield Bros., Cleveland, Ohio.

ARTHUR.

The inauguration Bible, with the London imprint of George E. Eyre and William Spottes-woode, is an octavo, bound in soft black leather. On the title page is written: "Ellen Herndon Arthur, With the Compliments of the Clerk." Opposite is written:

"Upon this Bible the Chief Justice administered the oath of office to Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States.

James H. McKenney,
Clerk Supreme Court of the United States."

The family Bible is a folio, with the imprint of Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1857. There are many illustrations. The family record is in the handwriting of Mr. Arthur, with the excep-

tion of the last four particulars under the head of "Deaths." Under "Births" is the following:

"Chester Alan Arthur, fifth child and eldest son of Wm. Arthur and Malvina Stone, his wife, born Oct. 5th, 1829, at Fairfield, Franklin Co., Vermont."

Under "Marriages" is this statement:

"Chester Alan Arthur and Ellen Lewis Herndon, married October 25th, 1859, at Calvary Church, New York."

Under "Deaths" this announcement in the handwriting of his son:

"Chester Alan Arthur 21st President of the United States, at 123 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Nov. 18th 1886."

There are records of the births of the three children of the late president, and much information of other relatives of the family.

The Bible is in the possession of the Arthur family.

CLEVELAND.

The Bible used at both the inaugurations of President Cleveland is a 16mo in size, and is bound in red, embossed morocco, with gilt-edged covers. The book was a gift from his mother in 1853, as he was starting out in the world as a young man. The president preferred this Bible to any other upon which to take the oath of of-

fice. The book is still in possession of Mr. Cleveland.

HARRISON.

The Bible used at the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison is an octavo volume of the Oxford University Press, and without date. It contains no inscriptions, and is in possession of Mrs. McKee, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

McKINLEY.

This Bible is essentially an Ohio production. From the paper in its crude, unprinted state to the final plate upon which the inscription is engraved, it is entirely Ohio material, fashioned by Ohio men. The presswork and binding was done in Cincinnati by Cincinnati men, and is a marvelous illustration of the esthetic possibilities of the bookmaker's art. The plates were made in Cincinnati, and all the ornamentation was done under the supervision of Cincinnati artists.

The gold plate in the center was made and engraved by a Cincinnati firm of jewelers, and bears this inscription:

"William McKinley, President of the United States of America. Inaugurated March 4, 1897."

The edges are red under gold, with round corners; the linings of white moire antique striped satin and silk. Inside the front and back covers are beautiful panels, inlaid with dark blue Turkey morocco, known as "bishop's purple," finished in gold. The center of these panels is of white satin. On this satin center, in the front panel, is printed the following inscription of presentation:

"Presented to His Excellency,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
By the
Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
On Behalf of Eight Millions of Redeemed Americans, as a Token of His Love for the Declaration of Independence, His Devotion to the Constitution as Amended, His Fidelity and Bravery in Defending the Honor of the Flag, His Loyalty to the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, and His Advocacy of Protection to American Institutions, Industries and Men.
Used at His Inauguration as President of the United States, Washington, D. C., March the Fourth, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Seven, and of the One Hundred and Twenty-First Year of the Independence of the United States of America."

And on white satin in the back cover the following is printed:

"God Our Father, Christ Our Redeemer, Man Our Brother."

The wooden case in which the Bible reposes is a neat black walnut box, bounded on all edges by gold-plated bands of scroll design, and finished in a high piano polish with gold-plated hinges, ornaments and lock.

The wood from which it is made was sawed from the tree about sixty-five years ago, a fine specimen of Greene county black walnut, which was originally used in one of Xenia's first banks as a counter top. The case is 15 by 17 inches by 9 inches, and stands on four gold-plated feet, about one and one-half inches from the table.

The case divides in the center, and upon opening displays the Bible resting on a bed of light-blue satin, with the top of the case lined and tufted in the same material.

The case was made and designed by H. W. Owens, of Xenia, Ohio.

The Bible used at the second inauguration was an octavo, printed at the University Press. It opened at Proverbs, 16:21, 22.

By a curious coincidence, these are the identical passages read aloud by Lord Melbourne to the young Queen Victoria when she assumed the crown of Great Britain. They are:

20. He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good; and whoso trusteth in the Lord happy is he.

21. The wise in heart shall be called prudent; and the sweetness of the lips increaseth learning.

The Bibles are in the possession of Mrs. McKinley.

ROOSEVELT.

It is singular and noteworthy that the only President of the United States who, at his first induction into office, was not sworn upon a Bible was President Roosevelt. He came suddenly to Buffalo when it was evident that President McKinley could not survive the wound inflicted by an assassin. Everything had to be done hurriedly, and at the death of President McKinley Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office in the house of Mr. Ansley Wilcox, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo. The latter gentleman, in a letter dated October 15th, 1903, writes:

"According to my best recollection, no Bible was used, but President Roosevelt was sworn with uplifted hand. As I recollect it, there was design in this. There were Bibles, and some quite interesting ones, in the room and readily accessible, but no one had thought of it in advance, there being little opportunity to prepare for this ceremony, and when Judge Hazel advanced to administer the oath to the new President he simply asked him to hold up his right hand, as is customary in this State. We seldom use Bibles

in this State in administering oaths except in court rooms, and they are not required even in court rooms."

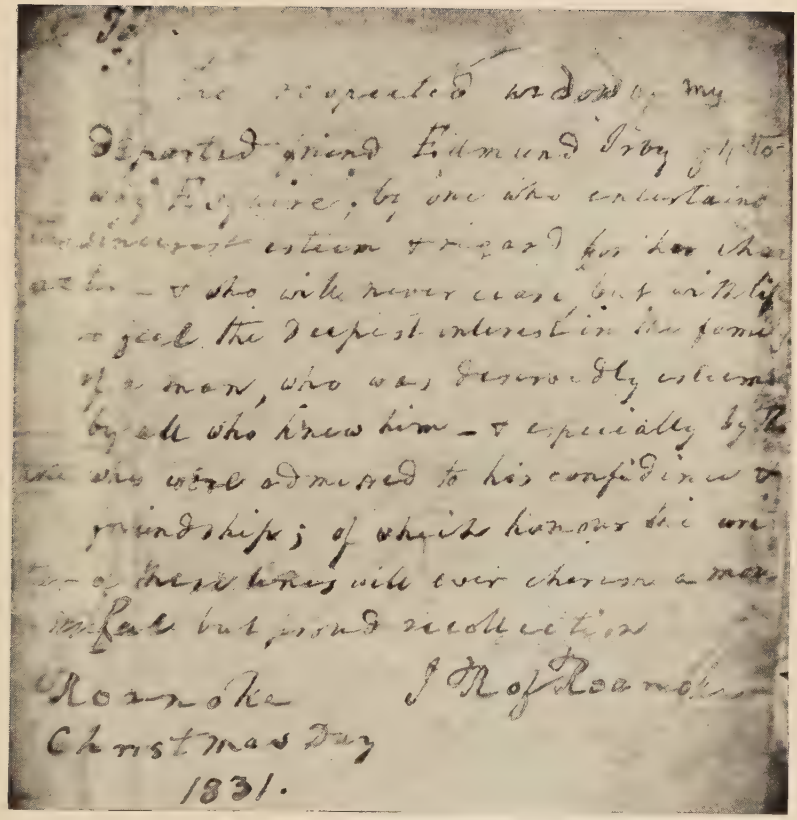
The Bible that was used at the beginning of President Roosevelt's second term of office has the imprint of the University Press, Oxford, and is without date. It is an octavo, bound in full leather. It was first used when Mr. Roosevelt was made the Governor of New York. He then presented it to Mrs. Roosevelt, and it contains an inscription to this effect.

BIBLES BELONGING TO STATESMEN AND OTHERS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Bible in MS., after the Latin Vulgate. Beautifully written in small characters, on thin vellum, with rich ornamentation of initial letters in gold and color. There are numerous small miniatures artistically painted. It belongs to the thirteenth century. On the back cover is the coat-of-arms of an unknown cardinal. The top of the back cover has an iron ring attached. A table of festivals and an explanation of Hebrew names are at the close of the volume.

A Latin Bible, written on fine vellum. It contains many illuminated letters. The first page of the Book of Genesis has an initial letter extending the full length of the page, and also contains eight separate miniatures. There are numerous marginal annotations. On a fly-leaf is the presentation inscription in Latin of Marcus de Bononia



To

the respected widow of my
departed friend Edmund Irby of Mecklenburg Virginia, by one who entertains
unbounded esteem & regard for her character — & who while never ceased but with life
to feel the deepest interest in the fortunes
of a man, who was deservedly esteemed
by all who knew him — & especially by those
who were admitted to his confidence & friendship; of which honour the writer
of these lines will ever cherish a most grateful but proud recollection

Roanoke
Christmas Day
1831.

J. R. of Roanoke

Fac-simile of the inscription written by John Randolph of Roanoke, in the Irby Bible.
Size reduced

to Jacobus de Bononia. The date of the inscription is 1476. The volume was once in the library of the Duke of Sussex. Both of the above Latin Bibles were bequeathed by the Hon. Charles Sumner to the library of Harvard College.

EDWARD EVERETT.

An Eliot Bible of 1685 in modern binding. It was formerly the property of Rev. Edward Craven Hawtrey, the dean of Eton Grammar School, and later the provost of the college. It has on one of the fly-leaves this inscription in his handwriting:

"Of this translation of the Bible another edition was printed in the year [1663] at Cambridge in Virginia. A copy of this Book was formerly in my possession and given by me to the Hon: E. Everett, the accomplished Minister of the United States to Gr: Britain in 1842. Mr. Everett was formerly Professor of Greek in the College of Cambridge. E. H."

It was a common error of Englishmen of that date to speak of Cambridge as in Virginia.

Owned by Lenox Library, New York, N. Y.

A rebound copy of the Eliot Bible of 1663. Contains the autograph of Rev. Edward Craven Hawtrey. Born in 1789 and died 1862. Mr. Hawtrey presented the book in 1842 to Hon. Edward Ev-

erett, while the latter was United States Minister to England.

Owned by Rev. William Everett, Ph. D., Quincy, Mass.

Lectionary of the Gospels, written on parchment in the uncial characters. It is a fragment of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John. It was purchased in Constantinople, and in 1819 was presented to the library of Harvard University by the Hon. Edward Everett while he was Greek professor in the institution.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

A copy of the Pronouncing Bible, edited by Israel Alger, Jr., Boston. Printed and published by Lincoln and Edmands, No. 59 Washington street. Stereotyped by T. H. Carter & Co., 1825. Octavo.

Has an historical interest, from the fact that the book was a presentation volume from John Randolph, of Roanoke. It contains his book plate, with family coat of arms. The Bible was given to the father of Mr. Richard Irby, the former secretary and treasurer of Randolph-Macon College. The inscription on the fly-leaf is as follows:

"To

The respected widow of my departed friend Edmund Irby of Nottoway Esquire; by one who entertains the sincerest esteem & regard for her character—who will never cease but with life to feel the deepest interest in the family of a man, who was deservedly esteemed by all who knew him—& especially by those who were admitted to his confidence & friendship; of which honour the writer of these lines will ever cherish a mournful but proud recollection.

Roanoke. J. R. of Roanoke.

Christmas Day.
1831."

Owned by Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

A folio Bible. Printed in the year 1708 at London.

The date of the New Testament is 1707. "The Psalms of David in Meeter" has the imprint "Edinburgh, Printed by Evan Tyler, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty. 1679." Substantially bound in calf-covered boards, with massive brass mountings and clasps.

This Bible belonged to the father of the patriot, Governor Samuel Adams, who has written at the end a full page of family records. This is followed by another page of records in the hand of

Samuel Adams the Patriot. These family records cover the years 1689 to 1764.

Owned by the Lenox Library, New York.

WINTHROP.

An Eliot Bible of 1685, in the original calf binding. The letters "J. W." are stamped on the outside of each cover. On one blank leaf is the word "John" and on the next "Winthrop." The person referred to is supposed to have been the John Winthrop who was the agent of Connecticut in London in 1693, and governor of the colony of Connecticut in 1698. He was the grandson of the governor of Massachusetts.

Owned by Yale College.

CUSHING.

An imperfect copy of the Eliot Bible of 1685. It originally belonged, according to one inscription, to Josiah Willard, the Secretary of Massachusetts in 1717. It was given by him to John Wainwright. Later it came into the possession of the Hon. William Cushing, of Scituate, Mass. He filled several honorable positions in the gift of the state, for he was Judge of the Superior

Court in 1772, and Chief Justice in 1777, and again in 1780.

The widow of Mr. Cushing presented the Bible to the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass.

LOGAN.

The Algonquian Bible, imprinted at Cambridge in 1663. It contains the autograph of "J. Logan." He was a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, acting as Secretary to William Penn in 1699, one of the Provincial Council from 1702 to 1747, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1723, Acting Governor of the state from 1736 to 1738, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1731 to 1739. He died in 1751, leaving his library to Philadelphia.

Owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia.

GORE.

An Indian Bible of 1685. On the first fly-leaf is written:

"Presented to the Boston Athenæum by Christopher Gore Esqr."

Mr. Gore was District Attorney for Massachusetts in 1789, Commissioner of the United States

to England in 1796, Governor of Massachusetts in 1809, and United States Senator in 1813.

Owned by the Boston Athenæum.

FURMAN.

Eliot Bible of 1685. From the Indian words in manuscript that occur in various places, it is evident the book was originally owned by an Indian convert. Later it became the property of Mr. Gabriel Furman, New York State Senator from 1839 to 1842, and also the author of a number of historical publications. At his death the book was purchased by Alexander W. Bradford, an eminent lawyer and author of New York City. It next came into the possession of Mr. John A. Rice, of Chicago. After this it was owned by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the author of "A List of Holy Scriptures Printed in America Previous to 1860." At the sale of his library in 1882 the book went into the hands of the present owner, Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KING.

An Eliot Bible of 1685, in modern binding. It contains the dedication to the Hon. Robert Boyle.

It was purchased in London about 1802 by the Hon. Rufus King, who was at the time the United States Minister to England. The book was left to his son, Hon. John A. King, a member of Congress in 1849, and Governor of New York from 1857 to 1859.

Owned by Charles R. King, M. D., Andalusia, Pa.

BRADFORD.

Mr. Asa W. Waters is a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, and this historic Bible has been in the possession of the family for eight generations. It was printed in London in 1592, and was taken to Holland by William Bradford when the Pilgrims emigrated to that country early in the seventeenth century. In 1620 it was brought over in the Mayflower and used as a family Bible by Governor Bradford until his death, in 1657, when it became the property of his son, Joseph, whose name, with the others of his family, is written on the fly-leaf.

The order in which it was handed down from that time follows: From Joseph Bradford to his son, Elisha; then to Alice Bradford, daughter of Elisha, who in 1757 married Zebulon Waters, of Stoughton, Mass.; then to their eldest son, Cap-

tain Asa Waters, who fought valiantly in the Revolution. The eldest son of Captain Waters was Asa Waters, Jr., who died of cholera in Pittsburg in 1833, so the treasured heirloom came directly to his grandson, Asa Bradford Waters, of Marietta, Ohio, to whom it was given by his grandfather, Captain Asa Waters, in 1843. Asa W. Waters, of Philadelphia, inherited it from his father upon his death in 1885. This old Bible was for many years in the watchful, vigilant custody of Joseph Belcher Waters (son of Zebulon Waters, Jr., a younger brother of Captain Asa Waters), and his nephew, Sanford Waters Billings, of Sharon, Mass., and upon their death that of Osmond J. Billings and Abbie C. Billings (children of Sanford Waters Billings), and Asa W. Waters, of Philadelphia, shares with Osmond J. and Abbie C. Billings (who are descendants in the same generation with him of Governor William Bradford) all the honor attached to the transfer of the Bible to the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass.

An octavo Bible with the title page missing. A manuscrip note reads: "Printed at Geneva, 1608." There are several wood cuts in the text, and the book is in the original binding. There is an early

autograph of ———— Bradford. Inscription in handwriting of Usher Parsons, "This was brought over by the Bradford family in the Mayflower, 1620."

Owned by Usher Parsons, and presented by his son, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, to the Rhode Island Historical Society, April 24, 1882.

JONATHAN TRUMBLE.

The Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford is in possession of the Bible of Jonathan Trumble, lawyer, jurist, state legislator, governor and friend and counselor of Washington, whom the latter called "Brother Jonathan." The Bible is an octavo in the original leather binding, which has been covered with another binding, and this has been repaired with soft chamois leather. The imprint is as follows:

"Oxford: Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the University. MDCCLII."

The following is written in Trumble's own hand: "Jonathan Trumble's Bible, 12th June, 1753." There is also a family record, partly in Governor Trumble's hand, from 1710 to 1846.

GILPIN.

Vulgate edition of the Bible printed at Bamberg in 1693. It was once in the library of a monastery at Bamberg, and later came into the possession of Mr. H. D. Gilpin, a resident of Philadelphia, who was Attorney General of the United States in 1840-41. He edited The Atlantic Souvenir, which was the first American literary annual. He also compiled in three volumes the papers of President Madison. He died in Philadelphia in 1860.

The Bible is owned by Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

STOUGHTON.

Algonquian Bible of 1685. Contains the autograph of "William Stoughton," who was Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. It has also the autograph of "John Danforth, 1713," who was pastor of the Congregational Church in Dorchester from 1682 to 1730, the latter date being the time of his death. He was related to Stoughton by marriage. The Bible was sold in 1881 for $590.

Owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

BRADLEY.

The rare *first* edition of the "Breeches Bible," printed in quarto at Geneva in 1560 by Rouland Hall. There is a description of the Holy Land and a map after the title page of the New Testament. The book is in perfect condition, and is in the original calf binding. It was the property for many years of Chief Justice Bradley, and has his autograph.

Owned by the author.

LIVINGSTON.

Bibliophiles have held for many years that the first English Bible published in America was that issued by Robert Aitkin, of Philadelphia, in 1781-82. That there was another that antedates this by several years is intimated by Isaiah Thomas in his History of Printing, when he writes:

"Kneeland & Green of Boston printed, principally for Daniel Henchman, an edition of the Bible in small 4to. This was the first Bible printed in America in the English language. It was carried through the press as privately as possible, and has the London imprint of the copy from which it was reprinted, viz: 'London: Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,' in order to prevent a prosecution from those in England and Scotland who published the Bible by a patent from the crown or cum privilegio, as did the English universities of

Oxford and Cambridge. When I was an apprentice I often heard those who had assisted at the case and press in printing this Bible make mention of the fact. The late Gov. Hancock was related to Henchman and knew the particulars of the transaction. He possessed a copy of this impression. As it has a London imprint, at this day it can be distinguished from an English edition of the same date only by those who are acquainted with the niceties of typography. This Bible issued from the press about the time that the partnership of Kneeland & Green expired. The edition was not large; I have been informed that it did not exceed 700 or 800 copies."

There is one point upon which Thomas was incorrect, and that is the statement that the Bible "has the London imprint of the copy from which it was reprinted." This could not have been, for the Boston printers dared not to copy an authorized imprint without royal permission. What they did was to make an unauthorized imprint that had never appeared in any regular English edition. It was a clear case of a forged imprint.

The claim of Thomas that this Bible existed before the Aitkin edition was combated by George Bancroft and others on the ground that no copy had ever been produced of this early Boston Bible, and that probably it never existed. It was in January, 1895, that Mr. John Anderson, Jr., of New York City, announced that he had in his possession a copy of the Bible that Thomas claimed actually existed. The book contains on the title

page the forged imprint of the London printer, Mark Baskett, and the date 1761. This long-sought-for volume is described by Mr. George L. Sullivan as follows:

"The Bible is in a remarkable state of preservation, the binding being altogether sound and the leaves crisp. A careful collation shows that it lacks but five leaves, and two of these are in the Apocrypha. The New Testament is complete and perfect. It bears the autograph of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and contains also some interesting annotations, evidently in the same handwriting.

"There is contained in the volume an interesting family record, presumably of the Livingston family, which begins with the year 1767, but six years subsequent to the publication of the work. All the entries are distinctively American.

"The Bible measures 7⅜ inches by 9 5-16 inches. It begins with the 'Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in churches.' Following this are the usual forms of prayers, articles of religion, etc., the whole occupying 28 leaves. Then comes the general title.

"At the conclusion of the Old Testament proper is the inscription, 'The End of the Prophets.' The Apocrypha follows, and then comes the title page to the New Testament, similar to the general title save that the name of Thomas Baskett is substituted for that of Mark. An index to the Bible and some tables occupy 19 pages at the end.

"It takes but a glance at the volume by one versed in the typographical art and possessing bibliographical knowledge to locate its origin. It is distinctively and delightfully American.

"The binding alone would indicate its nativity. The 'home-made' blind tooling on the sides and back, the stamped designs on the back, the quality of the paper on which it is printed, and the old red leather label 'Bible,' to say nothing of its primitive leather board binding, denote beyond peradventure its early American origin.

"There are a number of specimens extant of the typographical work of Mark Baskett, who was a master of his art, and it is only necessary to compare the real with the forgery to be convinced of the absurdity of any possible claim that this volume was printed in London by the real Mark Baskett."

A few years later another copy of this Bible came to light in the library of Mr. Thomas J. McKee, a noted collector of rare Americana. Recently Mr. McKee's library was disposed of in New York City by auction. This Bible, dated London, 1752, was sold on May 12th, 1902. The price realized was the sum of $2,025. The purchaser was Mr. George D. Smith, of New York, who in turn sold it to the present owner, Mr. George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia.

MARSHALL.

The Misses Anne and Emily Harvie, of Richmond, Va., the granddaughters of the late Chief Justice Marshall, possess the Bible that was used by that distinguished jurist. The book is an octavo, and has been rebound. The foot of the title page reads:

"Oxford. Printed by W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, Printers to the University, and sold by W. Dawson at the Oxford Bible Warehouse in Paternoster Row, London 1784."

One page contains the names of the books of the Old and New Testaments, including those of the Apocrypha. At the end is an index. On a blank page in the front of the Bible in the judge's own hand are the two lines, "John and Mary W. Marshall, Richmond, Virginia." On a page between the Old and New Testaments are written the particulars of the birth of John Marshall and that of his wife and children, and also of the deaths of his wife and several children.

THOMSON.

Charles Thomson, the first Secretary of Congress under Washington, was not only a distinguished patriot, but also an eminent scholar. His translation of the Old and New Testaments from the Septuagint, published in Philadelphia in 1808, was not only heartily received by critical students of the Bible, but is also to-day highly esteemed. In Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., there is a MS. copy of Thomson's work. The Old Testament part is bound in two volumes. The pages, measuring from the inside margins, are in size 12⅝ inches by 7⅞ inches. There are a few notes. In the back of volume second is this line: "A plot of the temple as described by Ezekiel." The col-

lege also has the MS. of the New Testament. It contains many notes of a critical character. This MS. was presented to the college by John Thomson, a nephew of the translator.

Charles Thomson was also the author of "A Synopsis of the Four Evangelists," published in 1815. An interesting copy of this book is in the library of Allegheny College, and the following notes are in the front:

"John Thomson the Father.

1. William died at the age of 93
2. Alexander " 80
3. Charles " 95 by 3 mo.
4. Matthew " 91
5. John " 79
6. Mary in her 84th yr.

The above, children of John, first named, who died within the capes of the Delaware. Information from Mr. John Thomson son of Alexander and obtained 19 June, 1822, by

Timothy Alden."

"June 19, 1822.
Charles Thomson
to
Allegheny College."

"N. B. The venerable Charles Thomson Esq whose autography adorns this page was born in Ireland, County of Derry, town of Gortede, parish of Maharan, the first week in November, 1729, and came to America when about ten years of age. His mother died in Ireland and his father on his passage within the capes."

In the Bucknell Library of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester, Pa., there is a MS. copy of the New Testament part of Thomson's translation from the Septuagint. It is 12¾ inches tall and 7¾ inches wide, and contains 408 pages. The librarian, Robert P. Bliss, writes:

"It is all in Thomson's handwriting, with many erasures and corrections, some of these on slips pasted over the original. There are frequent notes at the bottoms of the pages and on slips. There are no autographs, inscriptions or dates. There are notes on the first page, which are instructions to the printer, which has led me to think this may have been the copy used by the printer. The part we have came to us from the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, whose father was a close friend of Mr. Thomson. Bound in with our copy, there is also another copy of the work from Revelation 4 to the end on paper. It measures 7¾ inches by 10 inches."

In the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania there are three MSS. in the handwriting of Charles Thomson. In the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for October, 1891, there is a description of these MSS., written by Mr. Albert J. Edwards, the Cataloguer of the Historical Society. The part referring directly to these is reproduced here:

"No. 1. The first of our MSS. is a leather folio Common Place book, chiefly devoted to notes for the author's translation. There are learned dis-

cussions as to the best rendering of certain Greek words and theological terms. It will be remembered by students of the Sacred Writings that Thomson's translation is notable not only for its sound erudition and scholarly care, but also for its singular freedom from traditional renderings. Wherever it was possible to translate a theological term with greater breadth and freshness, it was done, but only where an honest latitude was allowed by the original. Thus, the word 'repentance,' or, as the Douay version has it, 'penance,' is rendered by Thomson 'reformation.' John the Baptist cries 'Reform! for the reign of the heavens is at hand.' (Matt. iii:1.) And he exhorts the Pharisees to 'produce * * * fruits worthy of this reformation.'

"Now, on the very first page of the Commonplace Book we have a valuable remark upon a most important passage. The author says, under the heading of *Aion*, 'A true knowledge of what I am inclined to think is the scriptural meaning of this, would have removed all difficulty from a text of Scripture which has given much trouble to many weak Christians—I mean Matt. xii:31-33.' He accordingly translates the well-known text in verse 32: 'Neither under the present dispensation (namely, the Mosaical), nor under the coming (namely,

the Christian).' Here, as in other cases, he anticipates the Revised Version, which has 'age' instead of 'world' as an alternative reading. On page 8 of this MS. Thomson defines *Aion* as 'an age, or the time of God's dealing with men in a particular way, *whether of a longer or shorter duration.*' (Italics mine.) He then enters into a further discussion of the word as connected with the Jewish dispensation and the periods of Jubilee.

"The notes contain references to other English translations of various portions of Scripture, showing that Thomson made a point of gleaning from the experience of others, as all good scholars do.

"On a detached leaf there is a fragment, unfortunately breaking off before its completion. It reads as follows:"

'As the quotations which the writers of the New Testament make from the Old, either to shew that the predictions of the prophets are fulfilled in J[esus] C[hrist] or to confirm and enforce the doctrines they delivered, or convey their own thoughts on different subjects, are chiefly taken from the Sept[uagint]; and as, upon inquiry, I could not find that there was any translation of this into English. . . .'

Mr. Edwards conjectures that this was a part of a preface that never appeared. He then continues his account of the remaining MSS. in the words that follow:

"No. III. The second MS. (which we number chronologically as III, but which it is more convenient to describe now) is a folio in paper boards, with a leather back, and contains the whole New Testament in Charles Thomson's own handwriting, followed merely by a page of corrections and a few stray notes. This MS. seems to agree pretty closely wth the printed edition, though it has a few notes not in this, together with some small differences in wording. It is full of corrections in the shape of erasures and pen scorings, with newer translations inserted. As it does not agree word for word with the published edition, it is hardly likely to have been the copy used by the printer. The painstaking scholar evidently rewrote his translation several times; and this brings us to

"No. II., our third MS., but chronologically second. This is perhaps the most interesting of the three, containing but few corrections, and being a fine specimen of eighteenth century caligraphy. It is a small quarto, bound in leather, and entitled on the back, in gilt, 'Private Journal.' But it is neither more nor less than another complete copy of the New Testament, with never a line of anything else except the inscription, 'Not a correct copy,' which stands with the title on one of the fly-leaves; and the mark of authorship is given as 'By C. T.,' whereas No. III. has the name in full. Now this MS. No. II. represents an earlier translation than the printed one. Wherever there is a correction in No. III. the underlying reading agrees with No. II., at least as far as I have examined. No. II. is therefore nearer to the common translations, containing fewer of Thomson's peculiar renderings. Thus, in No. III. and the printed edition, the word usually translated 'kingdom' is rendered 'reign;' but in No. II. it is 'kingdom.' Here are two examples:

1. (Matt. vi: 10.)

No. II. (Thomson's early MS.)	No. III. (Thomson as printed.)	Revised Version of 1881.
'Thy k i n g d o m come.'	'Thy reign come.'	'Thy k i n g d o m come.'
2. (Rev. xii: 10.) 'Now is come the salvation and the power and the kingdom of our God, and the au- t h o r i t y of his Christ.'	'Now is c o m e [1]salvation a n d the power and [1]r e i g n of our God and the authority of Christ himself.'	'Now is come the salvation, and the power, and the kingdom of our God, and the au- t h o r i t y of his Christ.' *(Margin:)* 'Or, *Now is the salvation, and the power, and the kingdom, become our God's, and the authority* is become *his Christ's.*'

"It will be seen at once that No. II. is here in *verbatim* agreement with the Revised Version. In No. III. the word 'kingdom' has been partially erased and 'reign' written straight over it in thicker ink, while 'his Christ' has been corrected, by a scoring and a caret, to 'Christ himself.' The presence of the definite article in No. III., where it is absent in the printed edition, is an example of that divergence in little words already pointed out.

"We will give as a final specimen of these MSS. the well-known passage in I Tim. iii: 16:

[1]In the MS. a "the" stands in each of these places.

No. II. (Thomson's early MS.)	No. III. (Thomson as printed.)	Revised Version of 1881.
[1] 'The pillar and firm support of the truth is (and confessedly great is the mystery of this religion): *God hath been manifested in flesh, justified by spirit, hath appeared to messengers, b e e n proclaimed among nations, believed on in the world, taken up in glory.'*	[1] 'The pillar and firm support of the truth is (and unquestion a b l y great is the mystery of this religion), *God hath been manifested in flesh, justified by spirit, h a t h appeared to messengers, b e e n proclaimed among nations, believed on in the world, taken up in glory.'*	'And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness; [2] He who was manifested in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached among the nations, believed on in the world, received up in glory.' [2](*Margin:*) 'The word *God,* in place of *He who,* rests on no sufficient ancient evidence. Some ancient authorities read *which.*'

That the Thomson translation had an influence on the Revised Version is indicated by a letter that Mr. Edwards received from Thomas Chase, one of the American revisers of the New Testament, who says: "Thomson's excellent translation was several times referred to in the revision committee, and always with great respect."

[1] In the common translations, this opening phrase is included in the sentence which has preceded. The only difference here in the MSS. is in the word variously rendered "unquestionably" and "confessedly"; and, as usual, the reading of No. II. underlies that of No. III., which is corrected in conformity with the printed edition.

In the Ridgeway Library of Philadelphia there is an interesting copy of the Thomson Bible of 1808 that was presented by Charles Thomson, his nephew, in 1825. In a note entered opposite Genesis 1, the translator says: "The copy of the Septuagint from which I have made the following translation is I. Field's duodecimo, printed at Cambridge in MDCLXV." There are numerous corrections and inserted slips. Isaiah ii: 2-9 and other passages are rewritten. In the Old Testament "Jehovah" is substituted for "the Lord" several times. At the end of each volume there are clusters of corrections. Twice there is inserted in different handwriting the date of Thomson's death, August 16th, 1824. Still another portion of MS. was for several years in the possession of the American Bible Society, but has been transferred to the Lenox Library. Mr. E. B. O'Callaghan says it consists of "a set of foolscap sheets numbered from 33 to 306, of what is technically called 'copy,' having the usual marks of the printer and having already passed through the press. It includes from Psalm xxii:20 to the end of that book, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi. On comparing it with Charles Thomson's edition

of the Septuagint, and with his handwriting, it is undoubtedly a portion of the autograph translation of that work."* Mr. Wilberforce Eames writes: "It seems to have been used as printer's copy, as the leaves have been cut away from their sewing."

RAMSEY.

A quarto Bible printed by Kimber and Sharpless, of Philadelphia. It is without date, but it has been identified as the edition of 1823. An engraved title page preceding the general title page has a picture of Moses receiving the Law. On the top of this page is written, "Alex. Ramsey." The honored owner was the first territorial Governor and the second state Governor of Minnesota. For several years he was a member of Congress, and during the Hayes administration was Secretary of War. The Bible is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Furness, of St. Paul, Minn.

D. UPDIKE.

A 12mo. Latin Bible printed by Christophorus Plantinus at Antwerp in 1582. It is in the orig-

*List of Editions of the Holy Scriptures printed in America previous to 1860, p. 391.

inal binding, but much worn. It lacks the general title page, and probably never had one, to the New Testament. It contains the autographs of D. Updike, Edward Read, 1741, and Miss Sarah Read. D. Updike was born about 1760, and was the Attorney General of Rhode Island.

Owned by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ph. D., D. D., East Greenwich, R. I.

LODOWICK UPDIKE.

A folio Latin Bible printed in 1607. At the foot of the title page are printed in two lines the words "Sancti Gervasii, Svmptibvs Caldorianae Societatis." A family record of the Updike children appears on the blank page between the Old and New Testaments. In each case the hour of birth is given, apparently for calculating horoscopes. The book is in bad repair, but is bound in boards which were originally covered with vellum. The present owner, Mr. D. B. Updike, of Boston, writes of the Bible:

"It belonged, apparently, to my great-grandfather, the Hon. Lodowick Updike, afterward probably to his son, the Hon. Daniel Updike, Attorney General of Rhode Island; then to his younger brother, the Hon. Wilkins Updike, for many years a prominent figure in the political life of the state; then to my father, the late C. A. Updike, who was Speaker of the House in the Legislature during the

years of the Civil War, and finally to me. Though it may have been longer than that time in the family and have belonged to the father of Lodowick Updike, who was for twenty-four years Attorney General of Rhode Island and a friend of Bishop Berkeley, but I have no proof that this is the case."

HOAR.

The Bible most frequently used by the late Senator Hoar formerly belonged to his father, Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Mass. It was stereotyped by E. and J. White for the American Bible Society in 1819. It is in the original binding, and is without autographs, family record and illustrations. Another Bible occasionally used by Senator Hoar is much older, and belonged to his grandfather, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. It was printed at Oxford in 1758 by Thomas Baskett. It is an octavo, in the original binding, and contains a family record. Both of these Bibles are in the possession of his daughter, Miss Mary Hoar.

Fac simile of the Bible of General Winfield Scott.

Size reduced

BIBLES OWNED BY MEN IN MILITARY SERVICE.

SCOTT.

A copy of "The Cottage Bible" of the year 1841, published by Case, Tiffany & Burnham, of Hartford, Conn., in octavo form. Was owned by the late General Winfield Scott. It is now in the possession of Brown University, Providence, R. I. The librarian of that institution says of the book:

"It has the name Winfield Scott in gilt letters on the outside cover. Purchased in New York in 1883 at the sale of the library of the late Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence, as a part of a bequest of five thousand dollars made to the library of Brown University by Mr. Cooke. The volumes are handsomely bound in full morocco gilt."

JACKSON.

This is an octavo Testament published by the American Bible Society in 1854. It was used by "Stonewall" Jackson in teaching his Sunday school class of colored children. It contains the auto-

graph, "T. J. Jackson, Lexington, Va., 1854." On one of the leaves is this inscription:

"Presented to Fanny B. Ewing by T. J. Jackson, June, 1862, just before the battle of the Chickahominy.—Lucy B. Ewing."

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

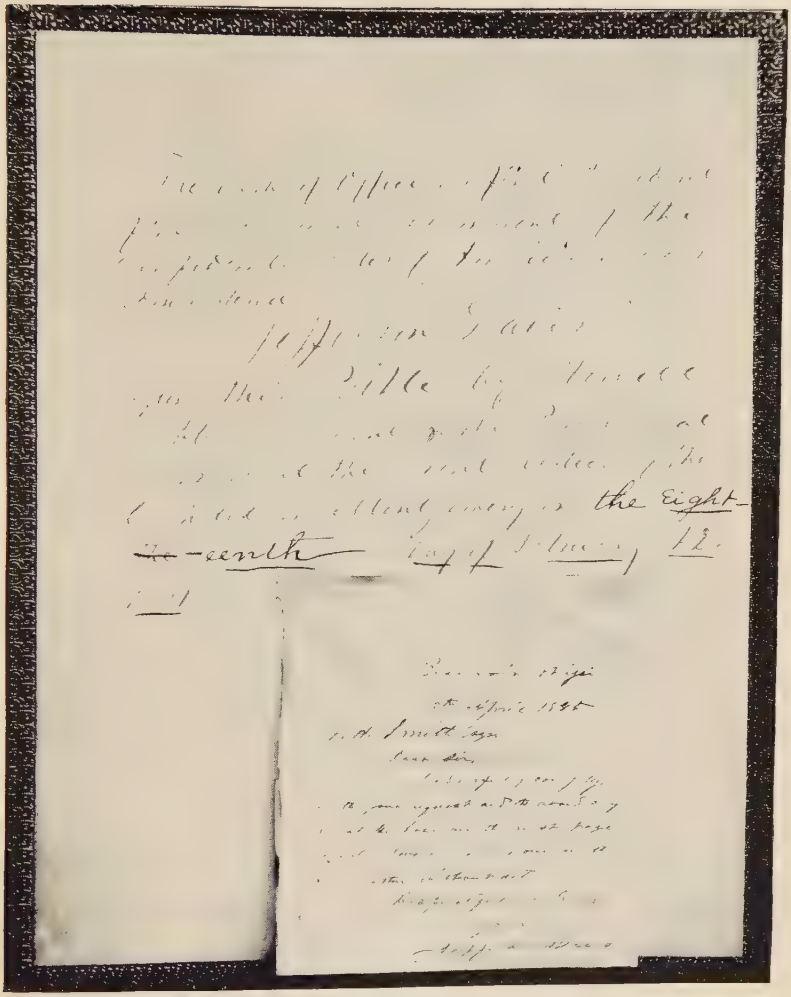
STEVENS.

This is a Bible that was used during the Civil War by Col. C. A. Stevens, who was captured February 8th, 1864, in Washington county, Mo., and liberated at Columbia, S. C., by General W. T. Sherman's army, February 17th, 1865. Printed at Edinburgh in 1827 by Sir D. Hunter Blair and M. S. Bruce. 16mo.

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

ROGERS.

An imperfect and repaired Eliot Bible of 1663. Was at one time the property of General Horatio Rogers. At the sale of his library in 1888 it was bought by Dr. David Hunt, of Boston, for $210.



Fac-simile of the inscription in the Alabama Bible upon which Jefferson Davis took the oath of office.

Size reduced.

SEVER.

An Indian Bible of 1685, bound in modern morrocco. It contains the following note: "American Antiquarian Society, from Col. James W. Sever, Dec. 4, 1858." Now in the possession of the society named.

LINDLEY.

An octavo Dutch Bible in the original leather binding. Contains the imprint of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London and Utrecht, 1886. The autograph of "A. J. Du Plooy" appears several times. In the back are seven colored maps of Bible countries. The Bible was presented to the present owner, Mr. Samuel S. Dennis, of Morristown, N. J., by C. L. Lindley, an officer in the British army during the South African war. The latter writes of the book thus:

"This Dutch Bible is one I took from the Boer laager when they were driven from their position at Belmont by Lord Methuen's division, when on the way to the relief of Kimberly."

This officer is the son of an American missionary in South Africa, who baptized Krüger.

BIBLES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Bible that was used at the induction into office of Jefferson Davis is preserved in the State Capitol at Montgomery, Ala. The book is 13 inches long and 11 inches wide, and was printed by the American Bible Society in 1851. The inscription on the inside reads:

"The oath of office as first President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America was administered to

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

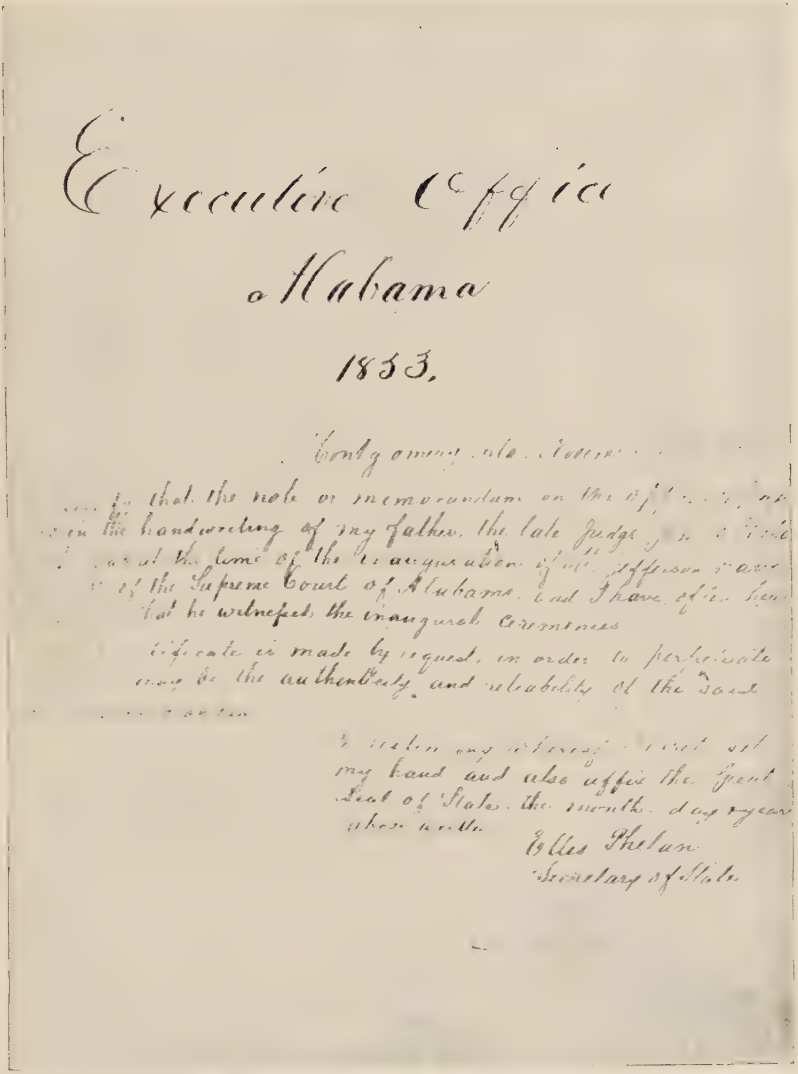
upon this Bible by Howell Cobb, President of the Provisional Congress, at the front portico of the Capitol in Montgomery, on the *Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.*"

Inscription on opposite page:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
ALABAMA.
1853.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
November 21st, 1884.

I certify that the note or memorandum on the opposite page is in the handwriting of my father, the late Judge John D. Phelan, who was at the time of the inauguration of Mr.


Executive Office
of Alabama
1853.

Fac-simile of the second inscription in the Alabama State Bible.
Size reduced.

Jefferson Davis, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and I have often heard him say that he witnessed the inaugural ceremonies. This certificate is made by request in order to perpetuate, as far as may be, the authenticity and reliability of the said note or memorandum.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and also affix the great seal of state, the month, day and year above written.

ELLIS PHELAN,
Secretary of State."

Note from Jefferson Davis to Fred H. Smith, State Treasurer, in answer to a request for his autograph, which is pasted on the inside:

"BEAUVOIR, MISSI.,
8th April, 1885.

F. H. SMITH, ESQ.—

Dear Sir: I cheerfully comply with your request, and, to avoid any mistake, have on the next page written two signatures, one with and another without date.

Respectfully and truly,
JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The State Treasurer, Mr. J. Craig Smith, writes:

"It is said that every Governor of Alabama since 1853 has taken the oath of office on the above described Bible."

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

A 12mo. Bible printed at Edinburgh in 1852 by Cowan & Co., 17 Princes street. Used as an oath of office Bible by the Confederate Congress. On a fly-leaf are the words: "Congress of the Confederate States."

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

CONFEDERATE COURTS.

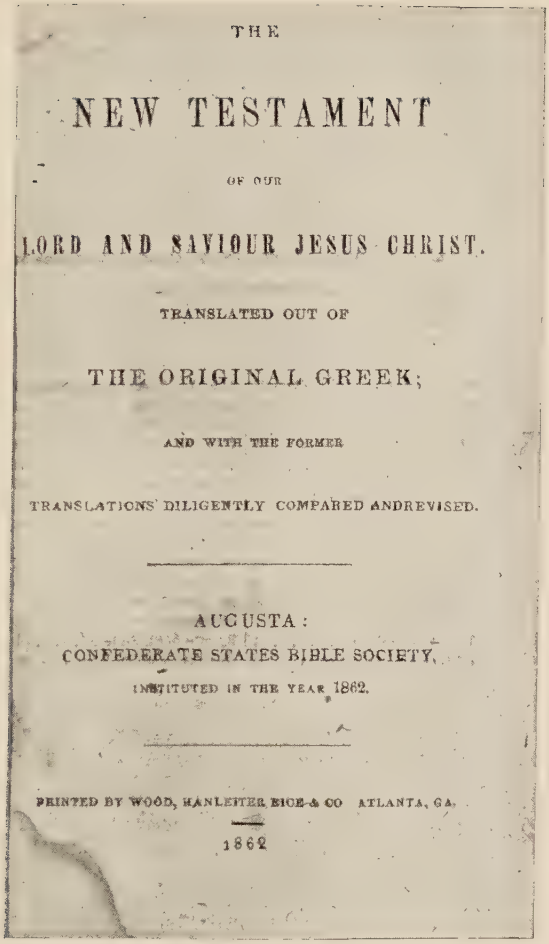
An octavo of the year 1859, printed by the American Bible Society. The book was used during the Civil War in the courts of Richmond, Va., in administering oaths. On a fly-leaf are written the words, "Confederate States of America."

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

CONFEDERATE TESTAMENT.

A 24mo. edition of the New Testament, which was printed at Oxford, England, in 1863, for the Confederate States. It contains on the fly-leaf this note: "From the Cargo of the Anglo-Rebel blockade runner Minna, captured Dec. 6, 1863, off Wilmington, by the government dispatch ship Circassian, Capt. W. B. Eaton."

Sold at the Livermore sale in Boston, but present owner unknown.



THE

NEW TESTAMENT

OF OUR

LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

TRANSLATED OUT OF

THE ORIGINAL GREEK;

AND WITH THE FORMER

TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED.

AUGUSTA:

CONFEDERATE STATES BIBLE SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR 1862.

PRINTED BY WOOD, HANLEITER, RICE & CO ATLANTA, GA.

1862

Fac-simile of the title page of the New Testament issued by the Confederate States Bible Society in 1862.

Exact size.

BIBLES OWNED BY REFORMERS.

SAVONAROLA.

A small quarto Bible in Latin, printed at Brescia in 1492. The margins are closely filled with comments written in a small, fine hand. The authenticity of the annotations is certified to by two documents of the years 1849 and 1850. The one is signed by Jo. Giuseppe Aiazzi, Librarian of the Archives of the Senate, and Tommaso Gelli, Librarian of the Biblioteca Magliabechiana at Florence, and the other by Father Vincenzo Fortunato Marchase, of the Brotherhood of St. Mark, of the same city.

Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

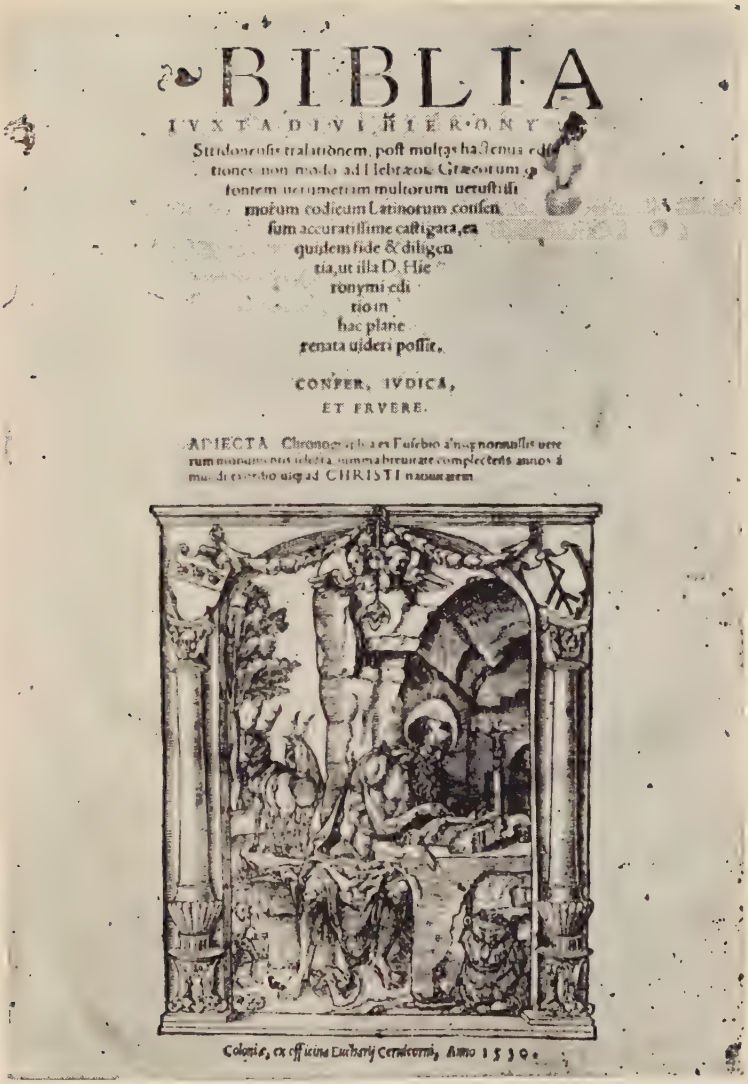
MARTIN LUTHER.

A folio Bible in German, translated in the years 1522 to 1534. It contains many illustrations, and among others those of Luther, his wife and daughter. It is in the original binding of heavy wood

covered with brown leather. It has the family record of Luther, and also that of his father and grandfather. It is in the possession of Mr. Edward A. Packert, of Stratford, Canada, who says it was brought from Germany by his great-grandmother, and has been in the family for several hundred years. He claims that it was Luther's own Bible.

MELANCHTHON.

A Latin Bible printed at Cologne in 1530. It measures 13 by 8½ inches. It is in the original leather covers, but has been rebacked. Title page has a cut representing St. Jerome in his cell. Twenty-eight pages are devoted to introduction, index of texts, etc. The Third and Fourth Books of Esra are printed in Roman type. The text is without pagination. There are many initial letters, well engraved. The margins have notes in Melanchthon's own handwriting. These are about fifty in number, and are more numerous in the Old Testament than in the New. There is a curious error in the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke at the eighth verse, so that the verse reads: "Either what woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and *over-*


BIBLIA
IVXTA DIVI HIERONY
Stridonensis tralationem, post multas hactenus edi
tiones non modo ad Hebræos Græcorum q
fontem uerumetiam multorum uetustis
morum codicum Latinorum collen
sum accuratissime castigata, ea
quidem fide & diligen
tia, ut illa D. Hie
ronymi edi
tio in
hac plane
renata uideri possit.
CONFER, IVDICA,
ET FRVERE.
APPECTA Chronographica ex Eusebio aliisq; nonnullis uete
rum monumentis collecta, summa breuitate complectens annos à
mundi exordio usq; ad CHRISTI nativitatem
Coloniæ, ex officina Eucharij Cervicorni, Anno 1539.

Fac-simile of the title page of a Latin Bible that belonged to Melanchthon.
Size reduced.

turn the house, and seek diligently till she find it?"

Owned by the author.

Folio Bible in Latin, bound in old vellum. Printed at Nuremberg by A. Koberger in 1477. Was formerly in the library of Dr. Kloss, which was sold in London in 1835. The margins of many portions of the volume, and more particularly those in the New Testament, are literally filled with commentaries, emendations and interlineations. The notes, with the exception of those occurring in the Book of Psalms, are all written in the same style, Melanchthon having throughout his labors attended, as he often did, to the peculiar character of the type in which the volume was printed. Hence it may be observed that his capital letters correspond generally and in some instances, where the writing is *larger*, he has imitated the *text*. The notes are also written in a somewhat *heavier* hand than usual, but this circumstance may be accounted for by the peculiarity, roughness and porous nature of the paper on which the volume is printed. The notes occurring in the Book of Psalms, and occasionally in other parts of the volume, are in Latin and *German*, and are written in a somewhat similar style

in which Melanchthon occasionally wrote his German hand.

Owned by the Lenox Library, New York.

Published at Leyden by Jacob Sacen in 1522. It is a small quarto, and contains the autograph of Melanchthon. It belonged to Dr. Puhlmann's collection of books.

Owned by the family of the late Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., Washington, D. C. Disposed of at sale of his library, but present owner unknown.

A Bible in 8vo., bound in parchment, finely stamped. Printed in Basle in 1544. On the first inside cover is a quotation from Gregory Nazianzen in Melancthon's handwriting signed "Philippi."

In the library of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

GERMAN REFORMERS.

This Bible is a valuable relic of the great German reformers. Lugd.: Haeredes Giunctae, MDXLIX (1549). Small 4to. With hundreds of wood cuts. Bound in vellum. The following is the catalogued description:

"This Bible served as an 'Album Amicorum' of the great Reformers, and for that purpose blank leaves were bound in at the beginning and at the end of the volume. The first inscription is made by Philip Melancthon, which autograph inscription covers 4 (*four*) entire pages, and is signed and dated by Melancthon: 'Scriptu Manu Philippi Melancthon, 1551.' Then follow inscriptions of *Joh. Bugenhagen*, 1551; *Joh. Forster*, 1551; Georgius Flosculus, 1857; *Hieronymus Weller*, 1554; *Alexander Alesius* (*Alexander Ales of Edinburgh*), 1556; *Joh. Pfeffinger*, 1555; *Paulus Eber*, 1569; J. Leidelius, N. Selneccer, 1568; Joh. Streitenberger, 1576; Andr. Paugratius, 1576; Justus Blocch, 1576; *Major*, Peter Cremiander (Hosmann), 1586. Their inscriptions cover 21 pages, of which Melancthon's inscription occupies 4 pages, and the inscriptions of the other Reformers from 1 to 2 pages each.

"As everybody who is acquainted with the history of the Reformation will notice, there is not a single obscure name on the list, and included are all the illustrious names of the German Reformation, with the exception of Luther, who died earlier. So we find the names of Bugenhagen, Peter Eber, John Forster, Major, Pfeffinger, etc.

"Extremely interesting is the fact that a page is inscribed by Alexander Ales, the celebrated Scotch Reformer. He lived in Germany only a very short while, where he took refuge after escaping from the Edingurgh prison; and it is a remarkable coincidence that the Bible of the Wittenberg Reformer and the famous Scotchman were brought together. His inscription is dated Lipsiæ, 1556.

"But the Bible is not only remarkable on account of its original and interesting inscriptions. The annotations to and corrections of the text, in the handwriting of the great Reformers, are regarded by authorities as being of much value and significance.

"At one time the volume was probably in possession of a Roman Catholic, who evidently appreciated the value of the volume, but yet disliked to keep in his house notes of men like Melancthon, Bugenhagen, Alexander Ales, etc., so

he painted on one of the fly-leaves, in red ink, a cross with the Papal insignia."

Sold by the Anderson Auction Company in New York City December 4th, 1903, and was purchased by Mr. V. G. Simkhovitch, of New York.

CASPAR SCHWENKFELD.

An interesting Bible, printed in the German language, and associated with an historic character. The text is printed in double columns in paragraphs, but there is no division into verses. There are seventy-two lines to a page. The book measures 8½ by 13½ inches. It is bound in boards, covered with leather and provided with clasps. It is in perfect condition. The Old Testament contains 232, the Apocrypha 55 and the New Testament 76 leaves. There are 44 engravings, 6 in the Old Testament and 38 in the New Testament. There are 20 in the Book of Revelation alone. The pictures are inartistic, and at times ludicrous. Many of them bear the figures "1525," which probably refer to the year they were engraved. There is no clue to the name of the artist. This Bible was printed by Peter Schöfer in Worms, 1529. Peter Schöfer was a pupil, friend and admirer of Caspar Schwenkfeld, whose autograph is

found on the first cover, and probably gave him the Bible as a present on the occasion of his exile from his home and friends on account of his religious views. At Schwenkfeld's death the Bible must have passed into the hands of Katharina Streicherin, and then successively into the hands of Daniel Friedrich and Daniel Suderman. These were all faithful adherents to the views of Caspar Schwenkfeld. From the time the Bible left the hands of Suderman until it came to light at the sale of a noted English library a few years ago, its history has not been cleared up. It was then brought to the notice of the Rev. Dr. Hartranft and purchased at a price something above $500. The volume contains many marginal notes made by its original owner.

Caspar Schwenkfeld, whose teachings led to the Reformation, and anticipated modern Protestant theology by three centuries, whose name gave designation to a body of Christian believers which, through great trials and tribulations, has continued to the present, was born in Ossig, Lower Silesia, in the year 1490, of Roman Catholic parents. He studied at several universities, and, being quite proficient in both the Latin and Greek languages, in his school days already became a great admirer of the Church fathers, an admiration which in-

creasing years helped to augment. His independence of thought and his intense devotion to truth, as he understood it, led to discord between him and the Reformers, and this in turn led Frederick II., Duke of Liegnitz, to advise him to leave Silesia, the land of his birth, until more tolerant views should be held. He rode away from home in 1529, and died at Ulm, 1561, having lived for thirty-two years practically the life of an exile.

The followers of Schwenkfeld, to escape persecution, came to America in 1793, and settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The Bible is now in the custody of the Board of Publication of the Schwenkfelder Church.

THE NEW

TESTAMENT

OF OUR

LORD AND SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

Newly translated out of the original Greek: and with the former translations diligently compared and revised, by his Majesties speciall command.

¶ Appointed to be read in churches.

¶ Printed by the printers to the
Universitie of CAMBRIDGE.
Ann. Dom. 1637.

Fac-simile of the New Testament title page in the John Bunyan Bible.
Size reduced.

BIBLES OWNED BY THE CLERGY AND OTHER RELIGIOUS WORKERS.

CARDINAL FESCH.

A fine copy of the Bible in Latin, written on thin vellum. It has 582 leaves, which are illuminated in blue and red. Of the capital letters, 143 are illuminated and 85 have miniatures. It is in two volumes, bound in one. It contains the whole Bible in perfect condition and no part wanting. On an inserted leaf are these words: "From Cardinal Fesch's Collection. Colld. & Perfect."

Now in the library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Latin Bible, printed in 1588, in folio, and contains the book-plate of the Bishop of Hereford.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

CARDINAL LOUIS DE BOURBON.

Latin Bible, printed in 1550, in three folio volumes. These books have the arms of Cardinal Louis de Bourbon in gold on the red morocco sides.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

BISHOP KENNETT.

An Indian Bible of 1663, bound in brown levant morocco. It contains the autograph of "White Kennett," who was the Bishop of Peterborough from 1718 to 1728. It was purchased at the Brinley sale for $1,000 by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York City.

BISHOP FELL.

Testament in the Algonquian language of 1661. In the original leather binding. Supposed to have been a presentation copy from Rev. Dr. John Fell, Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Oxford. On one of the fly-leaves are these lines: "From his honored friend Dr. John Fell, Dean of Christ Church in Oxon."

In 1833 the book, according to an inscription, was given by Mr. William I. Loring to the Boston Athenæum.

BISHOP TALBOT.

An Indian Bible of 1685. It contains the library plate of William Talbot, who was Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury and Durham. He was born in 1659 and died in 1730. Miss Frances M. R. Currier, an English book collector, was the next owner. At the sale of her library it passed into the hands of Mr. Almon W. Griswold, of New York. Again it was sold in 1876 and brought $325.

In the library of the late J. Hammond Trumbull, LL. D., Hartford, Conn.

BISHOP RAVENSCROFT.

Published by William W. Woodward, at Philadelphia, in 1814. Thick octavo, with Scott's notes. It was originally the property of the Rt. Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, S. T. D., the first Bishop of North Carolina, and was used by him in his daily private reading. Later it came into the possession of the late Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, who used it in the chapel services of the Episcopal

School at Raleigh, N. C. His daughter presented it to the present owner, the Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

BISHOP LAWRENCE.

An octavo Bible printed in 1837 at Oxford by the University Press, Samuel Collingwood & Co. It contains the following inscriptions:

"Amos A. & Sarah E. Lawrence. From Charles and Susan Mason. With their love and best wishes.
"March 31st, 1842."

"Longwd, December 31st, 1876. This Bible was given to us on our wedding day. Since that time God has singularly blessed us. Seven children (four married), with their families, are all living. What shall we render unto God for all His mercies? Accept our grateful thanks. May we not repine when afflictions come. Oh God, help us then, and finally bring us all to Thy Heavenly home; for Jesus Christ's sake."

The Bible is now in the possession of Bishop Lawrence, Boston, Mass.

BISHOP STRACHAN.

An octavo Bible bound in calf and published at Oxford in 1763 by John Baskerville. Contains the autograph of "John Strachan, 1824."

An octavo New Testament in Ojibwa, published at Toronto in 1854 by Henry Rowsell. Has this inscription: "To the Hon. & Right Revd., the Lord Bishop of Toronto, from the Translator."

An octavo copy of the Gospels in Ojibwa, published at Toronto in 1850 by A. F. Pless. Inscription as follows: "To the Hon. & Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the affectionate respect of the Translator. Toronto, July 5th, 1852."

An octavo copy of the Five Books of Moses in Ojibwa, published at Toronto by Lovell & Gibson in 1861. Contains the following inscription: "To the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in testimony of the kind interest he has taken in the progress of the work of translating the Scriptures in the Ojibwa and kindred languages, by the Translator. Nov. 28th, 1861."

The above books are owned by Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

The Paragraph Bible, edited by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Coit, Rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., and printed in 12mo. by Manson & Grant,

of Cambridge, in 1834. It was the desk or library Bible of the late Rt. Rev. William R. Whittingham, S. T. D., LL. D., the fourth Bishop of Maryland, and contains in the margins numerous annotations made in his own handwriting.

The Aitken Bible, published at Philadelphia in 1782. The book is in perfect condition. It was a gift to Bishop Whittingham from a descendant of Francis Hopkinson, the latter being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Both of the above Bibles are owned by the Maryland Episcopal Library, Baltimore, Md.

BISHOP KIP.

A Bible 4 by 6 inches, published by the University Press, Oxford, and without date. The binding is of stamped leather, dark red in color. The book is without illustrations. It is in the possession of the Diocese of California. The flyleaf bears this inscription:

"Think upon the things contained in this book."

"This copy of the Holy Scriptures used at the consecration of the Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D. D., the Missionary Bishop to California, on the Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude the Apostles, in Trinity Church, New York, is presented to him with fervent prayers for his health and usefulness, as a token of the respect and affection cherished

for a beloved brother by JACKSON KEMPER, consecrating Bishop and Bishop of Wisconsin. Oct. 28, 1853."

The next page bears the following inscriptions:

To Wm. Ingraham Kip,
with the Blessing of
his grandfather,
Wm. Ingraham Kip,
Bishop of California.
August, 1871.

Delivered into the hands of the Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Jr., at his ordination to the Priesthood in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, San Francisco, St. John Baptist's Day and V. S. after Trinity, 24 June, 1894, by
William F. Nichols,
Bishop of California.

Accompanying the Bible is the card of Mr. J. C. Astredo, with the inscription:

"Given to me by the Rev. Wm. I. Kip.
"To the Diocese of California.
"J. C. A."

BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS.

An octavo edition of the Psalms, printed at Oxford, and bound in black morocco. The book is interleaved and contains extensive annotations in the handwriting of the distinguished Bishop.

Owned by Mr. William G. Brooks, Boston, Mass.

WHITEFIELD.

This book is a quarto, printed by Thomas Baskett, Oxford, 1761. It is 11 inches long, 9 wide and 4 thick, bound in dark panneled sheep. It has this inscription: "This was Geo. Whitefield's Bible. It was given to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyne, wife of Wm. Lyne, of London, in 1866, by Mr. J. Hoyles, city missionary and member of Whitefield's Tabernacle, living aged 70, 1877. Mrs. L. attended Mr. Hoyles' Bible Class & he asked her if she would like a memento of Whitefield & he gave her this Bible." Dr. Campbell, Whitefield's successor, who used this Bible, gave it to Mr. Hoyles, until, becoming delapidated, a new one became necessary.

Belonged to Mr. Howard Edwards, of Philadelphia, and sold at the dispersion of his library. Location unknown.

JOHN WESLEY.

Has the imprint of Robert Barker, London, 1639. It is in size a 12mo. Contains the autograph of Wesley, with the following note: "This was Samuel Annesley's, my grandfather."

Owned by the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

ADAM CLARKE.

Two folio volumes, printed by John Baskett, London, 1723. Bound in full leather. Illustrated. Has family register on fly-leaf.

Owned by the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

ISAAC WATTS.

"Biblia Sacra Veteris et Novi Testamenti." 12mo. Genevae. Apud Petrum Santandreannum. MDLXXXIII. Has the letters I. W. stamped on the outside covers. Has on first fly-leaf the original signatures of I. Watts, 1734; R. Smalley, 1749-50, and W. Copley, 1821. Opposite the title page is the following: "W. Copley, Dec. 11, 1820. From Mr. Robert Smalley's Library, Darwen. This volume was originally Dr. Watts's, whose name is stamped on the covers." It was presented to the library of Brown University by Mr. Copley, April 7, 1827, through the Rev. Prof. Romeo Elton, who was on a visit to Oxford, England, at that time. It is bound in old sheep, being the original binding, and is in a good state of preservation.

JOHN ELIOT.

Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and John Bill in 1619. In modern binding, but otherwise in its original condition and well preserved. Quarto. Belonged originally to Rev. John Eliot. It fell into the hands of Indians who were not his converts, and who carried it to Quebec. It came into the possession of the father of one Henry Payn, who owned it in the early part of the next century, as is evident from his dates and signatures.

Owned by Miss L. P. Cook, Portland, Me.

INCREASE MATHER.

Biblia Hebraica. This is a folio printed by Christopher Plantin at Antwerp in 1584. The initials I. M. [Increase Mather] are stamped on the outside of the cover. There is also the autograph of Mather Byles. On the title page of the New Testament are the following names and dates: "Richard Mather, first owner of this book, Boston, 1639. Increase Mather, second owner, Boston, 1660. Cotton Mather, third owner, Boston, 1680. Mather Byles, D. D., fourth owner, 1730. Mather Byles, Jr., New London, Ct., 1760,

fifth owner. Sarah Byles, born at New London, 1757 (married Capt. J. B. Desbrisay, R. A.), sixth owner. M. B. Desbrisay, son of Sarah Byles, seventh owner. T. B. Desbrisay, M. D., second son of S. B., eighth owner. W. A. Desbrisay, B. D. School (grandson of Sarah Byles, who was, on the maternal side, great-grandniece of Cotton Mather), ninth owner. A. B. Valentine, New York, 1875."

Now in the library of Harvard College.

An English quarto, published in London in 1599. Belonged to Increase Mather, and has his autograph. Contains also the family record in his handwriting.

Owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL MATHER.

Copy of the Psalms, with Calvin's Commentaries. Printed in 1571. Contains an autograph of Samuel Mather and the date 1708. Samuel Mather was a brother of Increase Mather and uncle of Cotton Mather.

Property of S. E. Bridgman, Northampton, Mass.

SPURGEON.

A Bible published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and bound in leather. After Mr. Spurgeon's death it was given by Mrs. Spurgeon to the evangelist, D. L. Moody. On the fly-leaf is written in his own hand:

"C. H. Spurgeon. 1856.
The lamp of my study.
The light is bright as ever. 1861.
O that my eyes were more opened. 1864.
Being worn to pieces, rebound in 1870.
The lantern mended, the light as joyous to mine eyes as ever."

In possession of the family of the late D. L. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.

JOHN BUNYAN.

A quarto volume, printed at Cambridge, England, in 1637. Is in old calf, rebacked. Brass corners and center pieces. Bands on the back. Lacks the general title page and several leaves of the Old Testament. Formerly belonged to John Bunyan, and has his autograph on the title page of the New Testament. A portrait of Bunyan has been inserted, and also a picture of the cottage in which he wrote the second part of the

Pilgrims' Progress. Contains the library plate of Richard Blofeld. Was once the property of the late Hon. Charles Sumner, but is now owned by Harvard University.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

A copy in excellent condition of the Eliot Bible of 1663. The margins are abundantly supplied with manuscript notes in shorthand, English and Indian. There are four pages of manuscript at the end of the volume in the same characters of Indian, English and shorthand. Experts have declared these annotations to be in the handwriting of Roger Williams. The book is the property of Brown University, Providence, R. I. On one of the pages are written the words, "College Library," in the penmanship of James Manning, the first president of the University. The catalogue of the library says:

"During the War of the Revolution the book was one of the 500 in the library which was removed to Wrentham, Mass., for safety, in the care of the Rev. William Williams, a member of the first graduating class."

ROBERT HALL.

A folio Bible of 783 pages in Latin and Greek. Printed by Froben, at Basle, in 1536. On the

title page are the autographs of Robert Hall, the Baptist orator, and Sir James Mackintosh, the philosopher.

Owned by the author.

JOHN MILTON.

A small quarto Bible printed at London by the deputies of Christopher Barker in 1588. The binding is old, but probably not original. It is in old oak boards, covered with stamped leather with metal clasp and metal corners, and central ornament to front cover. There are no illustrations and no family record. There are no marked passages, though many leaves have letters and words written on the margins, but they have no connection with the contents.

This interesting relic of John Milton bears his signature thus, "John Milton, ffeb 24: 1654," on a piece of rough paper, measuring 3½ by 1½ inches, pasted inside the front cover. Underneath this are written the names of "William Minshull, Nantwich" (a relation of Milton's third wife), "Thos. Matthews, Middlewich;" on first fly-leaf, "Mary Matthews, Middlewich," "Eliz. Mingham;" on second fly-leaf, "J. Mathews;" at the top of title of the New Testament is the signature, "Elizabeth

Milton, 1664" (Milton's third wife); on the last leaf (imprint) are the names, "L. Matthews," "Wm. Minshull," "Eliz. Mingam, 1730;" on fly-leaves, at end, "Elizabeth Minshull" (afterwards Milton's third wife), and the following note: "Dec. ye 27, 1714, I gave this book to my mother, the widow Mathews, but if she days before me, I dissers that it should be retorn to me againe. Wm. Matthews." There are also two other signatures of the Mathews family, and a pedigree of several of them. Milton's widow (formerly Elizabeth Minshull) retired to Nantwich, where her family lived, and died in 1727. An extract from Colonel Chester's Marriage Licenses (1521-1869) says: "which day" (11th Feb., 1662-3) "p'rsonally appeared John Milton, of ye parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, aged about 50 yeares, widower, and alledged that he intended to marry with Elizabeth Minshull, of ye parish of St. Andrew, Holborne, mayden aged about 25 years, and at her own disposing . . . ." The following extracts may also be quoted from Professor Masson's "Life of Milton" (being Vol. 1 of the Poetical Works), under the heading, Specimens of Milton's Signatures: "The first signature mentioned occurs in the Graduation Book of the University of Cambridge, 1628-9; he was then 21

years of age. The next is found in the Phoenomena and Diosemeia of Aratus, Paris, 1559. There are six other accredited signatures, the last mentioned being affixed to his application, on the 11th of February, 1662-3, for a license for his marriage with his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull. This is Milton's own hand, in the eleventh year of his blindness, the fifty-fifth year of his age, when he was living in Jewen street, and had advanced a good way in the dictation of his 'Paradise Lost.'" This undoubtedly genuine autograph of John Milton adds another to the eight signatures chronicled by Professor Masson.

The owner of the Bible has deposited it with Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York City, and they have offered it for sale at the sum of $5,000.

PHINEAS BAILEY.

The earliest promoter of the phonetic system in this country was the Rev. Phineas Bailey, a Congregational minister, who was born in Landaff, N. H. in 1787 and died at Albany, Vt., in 1861. Mr. Bailey published a book in 1819 upon phonetics and anticipated the system advocated by Isaac Pitman by many years. A daughter of Mr. Bailey

when removing to the South received from her father's hand the present of a pocket Bible, bearing the imprint of the American Bible Society of the year 1816. At the siege of Atlanta the house in which the daughter lived was in danger of destruction, and the occupants fled, leaving their possessions behind them. Many years after the death of both father and daughter the Bible found its way back through friends in the South, to the New England home, from which it had started, and is now in the possession of Mrs. P. L. Hopkins of East Berkshire, Vermont. It contains on the fly-leaf several lines of fatherly admonition written in phonetic characters.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Bible in 12mo. printed at London in 1828 "for Samuel Bagster, No. 15 Paternoster Row," by "Bagster and Thomas, printers, Bartholomew Close." It is in the original binding of brown leather over stiff board covers.

The following inscriptions appear on one of the fly-leaves:

"Bought in Cincincinati" (so misspelled in original)
"Autumn of 1834.
H. W. Beecher.
Bought of Cory & Fairbanks,
Cincinnati.
I have used this volume for fifty years for funeral services in particular as well as for ordinary purposes.
H. W. B.
Jan. 1886."

At the following passages, the pages are still turned down as they were when Mr. Beecher had the book, and the passages are marked, usually in pencil, by brackets:

II Sam. xii: 18-23; II Kings iv: 18-26; Job x: 20-22; xiv: 1-2 and 7-12; xxix: 11-19; xxxi: 19-32; Matt. xviii; 1-6, 10, 14; xix: 13-18; Romans xiv: 7-9; I Cor. xv: 24-26; I Thess. iv: 13-18; Rev. xxi: 3-4; xxii: 3-5.

The first fly-leaf has written upon it:

"Thomas G. Shearman

from the family of Henry Ward Beecher, Mch. 10th 1887
In remembrance of his loyal friendship."

The Bible is in the possession of the widow of Thomas G. Shearman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OCCOM.

The Algonquian translation of 1685. On a blank leaf are the words: "Samson Occom Ooskoweeg.

A. D. 1748." Rev. Samson Occom was a native Indian missionary of considerable celebrity. In 1748 he was located at New London, Conn., and instructed the Indians in that vicinity. He went to England in 1766, where he elicited much interest in his cause by his enthusiastic addresses. He returned to America to continue his work until his death. The next owner of the book was Mr. Shaw, for on a blank leaf is written: "Purchased of the Rev'd Samson Occom by Thomas Shaw, Esquire, of New London & by him presented to Yale College Library, A. D. 1790." In 1883 the book was sold by Yale College, doubtless because a duplicate Bible was in the library. Owned by Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard, Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN BAILY.

An Algonquian Bible of 1685 in recent binding. Contains the autograph of "Jo Baily." This refers to the Rev. John Baily who was the pastor of the church in Watertown, from 1685 to 1692. At a later date the book was owned by Mr. Edward Rawson, who acted as Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony. It was given to his son, as the following inscription shows: "Grindall Rawson His Indian Bible. Given him by his Father 1712."

This son was the Rev. Grindall Rawson, a translator of several works into the Algonquian language, and pastor of the church in Mendon from 1680 up to the time of his death. This Bible was sold in 1879 for $500 to Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, Washington, D. C. Retained by the Leiter family.

HAWTREY.

Gospels of the New Testament in Latin on vellum. It is written in double columns of 119 leaves. It is a quarto, bound in full morocco and dates from the eighth century. Once the property of Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eaton. At the sale of his library it was purchased by Mr. George Livermore of Boston. It was disposed of at the sale of Mr. Livermore's library in Boston in 1894, but its present location is unknown. Mr. Livermore regarded it in his day as the oldest manuscript in America.

An eighth century manuscript on vellum in Latin, of an Evangelistarium or copy of the Church lessons from the Gospels for the whole year. Double columns on 119 leaves. A quarto, bound in full morocco, gilt. Originally the property of the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey. In 1853 at the sale of the Hawtrey library, it was bought by Henry Stevens for George

Livermore of Cambridge, Mass. Now owned by Mr. William H. H. Newman of Buffalo, N. Y.

SHEPARD.

A Bible of 1663 in the Indian language of great interest and value, as it was a presentation volume from John Eliot. On the back of the leaf of Contents are these words: "Thomas Shepard's Book, 2. 6° 1666. Ye gift of ye Revd Translator." After passing into the hands of Mr. Shepard's son and other owners it became the property of the late Mr. Theodore Irwin, Oswego, N. Y. Present location unknown.

KIRK.

The Walton Polyglot Bible printed at London in 1657. It is in eight folio volumes including the Castelle lexicon. Belonged originally to the late Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., and contains his autograph and the date "Feb. 1864." A note states that the Bible cost $250.00. It was given by Dr. Kirk to the Hammond Library of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

DANFORTH.

Algonquian Bible of 1685. Imperfect. On one of the leaves is written "Samuel Danforth's book. Cost for binding 3 sh." Samuel Danforth was for several years the pastor of the Congregational church in Taunton, Mass. He was born in 1666, and died in 1727. He was familiar with the Algonquian and compiled a dictionary in that language. Owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

GRANT.

A Lectionary of the Gospels in Syriac on manuscript. It is written in the Estrangelo dialect and was used in the Liturgy of the Jacobite Syrian Church. It probably belongs to the thirteenth century. A Syrian priest at Mosul, Mesopotamia, presented it to the Rev. Dr. Grant, missionary to the Nestorians. Dr. Grant presented it to the American Bible Society in 1842.

EDWARDS.

An Eliot Bible of 1685. On one of the leaves in pencil is the line "From the library of Jonathan Edwards." Reference is here made, probably, to Jon-

athan Edwards the elder, who was missionary to the Stockbridge Indians in 1751, and president of Princeton College in 1757. He and his son Jonathan Edwards, president of Union College in 1799, were familiar with the Algonquian language. This Bible, at the sale of the third portion of the Brinley library in New York in 1881, brought $550.00. Owned by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York City.

BONAR.

An octavo Indian Bible, bound in old calf. Title page of Old Testament gone, but the New Testament bears the date of 1680. Presented to Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., by Rev. Andrew Bonar, of Scotland.

DRUMM.

A thick 16mo. Bible in Latin, printed in 1669. It is bound in leather and contains 1727 pages. On the inside of the front cover is written: "2.50. Very rare in this form. John H. Drumm, D. D., Presbyter, A. Domini, 1867, Bristol, Pa."

A quarto Bible in Hebrew and Greek published in 1619. Binding in boards and leather, with clasps.

On front inside cover is written "Sell for $10.00. I refused to take $25 for this copy last year. J. H. D."

These two Bibles were owned by the late John H. Drumm, D. D., of Bristol, Pa. They are now in the library of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

HALE.

A copy of the Bishop's Bible; imperfect; begins with page 43 and ends with ninth verse, 1st chapter of First Epistle of St. John; in original board covers with metal clasps, tips and disks for fastening chains to covers; black letter, large folio. Imprinted at London by the deputies of Christopher Barker in 1595.

This volume was presented to Hobart College by the late Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D., president of the college 1836-1858. It was a present to him about 1840 from Mrs. Woart of Newburyport, Mass., the widow of Mr. Wm. Woart, one of the wardens of St. Paul's Church and mother of the Rev. I. Loring Woart of Tallahassee, Florida, who was lost with his wife in the wreck of the steamer Pulaski, in 1838, and of Rev. John Woart, for some years rector of Christ Church, Boston.

FOX.

Indian Bible of 1663. It contains the following: "This Book belonged to the late Rev'd Jno. Fox of Woburn, and is presented by his Son Jona. Fox of Woburn to Harvard College Library." Rev. John Fox was born in 1679 and died in 1756. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Woburn, Mass.

JOSIAH COTTON.

Algonquian Bible of 1685. On the first title page is the autograph of "Josiah Cotton." He was a missionary among the Indians for many years, and wrote a vocabulary in their language. His father was Rev. John Cotton of Boston, who assisted Mr. Eliot in the translation of the Bible into Algonquian. The Bible was also owned by the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, a Unitarian minister of Dorchester. In 1843 the book was purchased by Mr. Edward A. Crowninshield, of Boston. In 1859 it became the property of the present owner, Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

ANDRUS.

The Four Gospels and the Epistle of St. James in Syriac, written upon thick parchment of 146 leaves,

being an octavo in size. It dates from about the twelfth century and the writing is in the old Jacobite character. It is imperfect, as verses are wanting. The volume was secured at Mardin, in Asiatic Turkey, by the Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, and by him presented to the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

SCHAUFFER.

A Lectionary of the Gospels in Greek, bound as a small quarto in antique binding. On the front cover is a picture representing the crucifixion of Christ, with miniatures at the four corners of the cover. It contains 174 parchment leaves and 84 of these are palimpsest written over a cursive Liturgy. The Rev. W. G. Schauffer, D. D., missionary to the Jews, brought it to America from Constantinople. It is now in the Theological Library at Andover, Mass.

EXPERIENCE MAYHEW.

An Indian Bible of 1685. It contains a number of rude inscriptions showing it was the property at various times of Indian converts. One of these inscriptions states the Bible was received from Rev. Experience Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, and

was probably a gift from this missionary to one of his flock.

Owned by Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., of New York.

ZECHARIAH MAYHEW.

The Indian Bible of 1685, with dedication to the Hon. Robert Boyle. Was the property of Zechariah Mayhew and has his autograph, and the date "1759." He was the son of the Rev. Experience Mayhew, a missionary for many years among the Indians. At the sale of the fifth part of the Brinley library in 1893, the book brought $430.00. Present location unknown.

WILLIAMS.

The Acts and Epistles in a quarto volume written on cotton paper, of 151 leaves, and dated 1471, the text being in the Peshitto with the Antilegomena in Philoxenian. Tables are provided for finding the festivals and the Church lessons. An ascription in the form of 132 verses to the Trinity is placed at the end. Prof. I. H. Hall pays a generous tribute when he says:

"On the whole this MS. is very valuable for its texts and its notes; not only as a carefully edited copy of the ancient text, but as a linguistic and grammatical treatise. Its place

is high among MSS., although the date of its writing is not so very remote. It is easy to see, from Pococke's version, that this MS. is every way superior to the Bodleian as a copy of the Antilegomena Epistles."

This valuable portion of Scripture was secured by Rev. W. F. Williams while missionary to Mardin. He sent it to his brother Mr. Robert S. Williams, of Utica, N. Y.

KETTELL.

A Latin MS. containing extracts from the Old and New Testaments. It is an octavo and written upon white vellum. On the fly-leaf is this inscription: "Liber Richardi Kettell Vicary La Stephani London." Kettell was a vicar in London and died in 1563. The MS. is in the Boston Athenæum.

McHENRY,

Printed in 1766, at Edinburgh, by "Alexander Kincaid, His Majesty's Printer." Octavo, and in good condition. The book was used by Barnabas McHenry, a pioneer Methodist preacher in the state of Kentucky in the early years of this century.

Owned by Mr. John J. McHenry, Hartford, Ky.

HOLMES.

An English Bible printed at London in 1634 by Robert Barker. Size, 9 by 7 inches, and has been partly rebound. Contains 904 pages, with a Concordance unpaged. Contains the autograph of Rev. A. Holmes, a former owner. In the possession of Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.

CHANDLER.

An Indian Bible of 1685, in modern half leather binding. It has on the general title page, "T. B. Chandler." This refers to the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, who was the rector of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown. He died in 1790. It also contains the autograph of "John Pintard, 1807." He was the founder of the New York Historical Society, to which he presented the book.

LONG.

Cursive of the Gospels on parchment of 178 leaves, written in minute letters. Sent to America in 1888.

Cursive of the Gospels on parchment, of 39 leaves. This MS. was found in an old temple at Stamboul, Constantinople.

Cursive of the Pauline Epistles on parchment, of 103 leaves. It is wanting in several leaves of the Epistles. Purchased and brought to America in 1885.

Lectionary of the Gospels on parchment, of 334 leaves. Contains red musical notes. It is in part mutilated. Came to America in 1888.

Lectionary of the Gospels written on paper, of 12 leaves. Assigned to the fourteenth century.

Greek Lectionary of 334 leaves. Contains two illuminated pictures of St. John and St. Luke.

All the above MSS. were procured at different dates in Constantinople by Rev. A. L. Long, D. D., for the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

Peshitto Syriac Gospels of the tenth century. The text is the Harclensian version. It was sent to America by Rev. A. L. Long, D. D., who procured it in Constantinople. It is now in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Cursive of the Gospels on vellum. A folio of 201 leaves. Silver and illuminated letters. Has

the four Gospels. It contains a calendar of Church lessons and a table of fasts and feasts. The volume has been rebound. It was purchased in 1885 in Constantinople and brought to this country by Rev. Dr. Albert L. Long. Later it was purchased by Mrs. Caroline S. Reid and in 1886 presented by her to the Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRATT.

The Eliot Testament of 1661 in the original calf binding. On a blank leaf is written: "Presented Feby 4th, 1811, by Rev. J. Pratt." This is supposed to refer to Rev. Josiah Pratt, an English clergyman who was vicar of St. Stephen's Church in London, and for many years secretary of the Church Missionary Society. At the sale of the first part of the Brinley Library in New York, in 1879, the Bible was sold for $700.00.

Owned by Lenox Library, New York, N. Y.

JACKSON.

This is the octavo edition of the Webster Amended Bible, published at New Haven in 1833. It contains the autograph of Dr. Noah Webster. It was

a presentation volume from him to the late Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D.

Owned by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

CHAPIN.

An Arabic Bible that belonged to the distinguished Universalist, Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D. Was purchased by Lehigh University in 1881 at the sale of the Chapin library. The printers' signatures and the page numbers are at the foot of the pages in Roman letters and figures. On a fly-leaf are these words, "To Rev. E. H. Chapin, with kindest regards from Laura A. Isham, July, 1862."

SCHUYLER.

A copy of the authorized version of King James Bible, imprinted at London by Robert Barker, in 1617, slightly imperfect, ending with eleventh verse of tenth chapter of Revelation. Black letter, large folio. This volume was presented to Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D. D., of Orange, N. J., a graduate of the college in the class of 1835.

JARVIS.

A fine royal copy of Walton's Polyglot. Ruled in red by hand. Was the property of the late Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, D. D. Owned by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

RAWSON.

Algonquian Bible of 1685. The first cover has written on it "Grindal Rawson. Ejus Liber, 1714." Rev. Mr. Rawson was pastor of the church at Mendon in 1680. He was well acquainted with the Indian language, and executed several translations. After his time the Bible passed into the hands of Rev. Thomas Prince. Owned by the Boston Public Library.

EMLEN.

An 18mo. French Bible, printed at London in 1647. On the fly-leaf is this line: "Sam'l Emlen, 1783." Mr. Emlen was a preacher in Philadelphia, of the Society of Friends.

Owned by Mr. Howard Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold with his library. Present owner unknown.

ROBBINS.

An Indian Bible of 1685. This and another copy were once owned by the Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., who ministered for a number of years to Congregational churches at East Windsor, Conn., and Rochester, Mass.

Owned by the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.

PEABODY.

Indian Bible of 1685. Somewhat imperfect. The book was the property of the Rev. Oliver Peabody, a missionary to the Indians at Natick, Mass. An inscription states it was presented to him for his work among the Indians by the executors of Thomas Perry a former owner.

Owned by Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

HOSSVEIT.

The Algonquian translation of 1685. It is in an imperfect condition. Contains the autograph of Zachary Hossveit, an Indian missionary stationed at Martha's Vineyard. Also owned by Samuel W. Fisher, a merchant of Philadelphia, who presented it to its present possessors, the Library Company of Philadelphia.

ARNOLD.

A Greek Lectionary of the Gospels on parchment of about the twelfth century. Contains 238 leaves, with the capital letters and musical signs in red. Written in dark brown ink, with well formed and distinct letters. It is bound in oak boards. It was found in 1845 in the library of the Greek Mission at Athens, by the two Baptist missionaries, Rev. Dr. N. A. Arnold and Rev. Horace T. Love. In 1863 Rev. Dr. Arnold presented it to the library of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

BENTON.

A Greek Cursive of the Gospels in MS., probably of the tenth century. Some of the initial letters are in colors. The Gospel of St. Mark is complete but the other three gospels are lacking in parts. It was secured by the Rev. George Benton, a missionary of the American Episcopal Church, in Crete, about 1837.

A folio MS. of Lectionary of the Gospels in Greek. Belongs to the fifteenth century. It is written on paper and is imperfect at the beginning and the end. Brought by Rev. George Benton several years ago from Crete.

A Greek Cursive of the Gospels, written on coarse parchment of a brown color. This is a fragment, as it contains only a portion of the Gospel of St. Luke.

The above MSS. are in the possession of Rev. A. A. Benton, Sewanee, Tenn., a son of the missionary who brought them from Crete.

R. A. BENTON.

Lectionary of the Gospels in Greek in a parchment folio. Has red ink headings and consists of fifteen leaves. Belongs to the twelfth or thirteenth century.

Lectionary of the Gospels. A Greek MS. on vellum. Has ornamented headings and capitals. Belongs probably to the twelfth century.

Both of the above MSS. are in the possession of Rev. R. A. Benton of Sewickley, Penn.

STILES.

An Indian Bible of 1663 in fine condition in the original stout binding of calf with brass clasps. It was once the property of Ezra Stiles, who was the pastor of the Second Congregational Church in

Newport from 1756 to 1777, and president of Yale College from 1778 to 1795. The book contains several inscriptions. On the back of the second leaf is written: "Ezra Stiles. Bo't out of the Library of Rev'd Joseph Noyes of New Haven 1761." The Rev. Joseph Noyes referred to was a graduate of Yale in 1709, became pastor of the first church in New Haven in 1716 and died in 1761. On the recto of the first fly-leaf are the words: "Ezra Stiles Ex Dono D. Johannis Noyes, de Novo Portu Connecticuttsis." On the same page are the words: "Ezra Stiles. Praeses." On the inside of the front cover is the following: "Ecclesiastical Library. In the care of the Association of Congregational Pastors, Rhode Isld. Ezra Stiles." On the first page of the text is written: "Ecclesiastical Library, Newport, Rhode Island. Ezra Stiles."

This Bible was for many years in the possession of the United Congregational Church, Newport, R. I. In 1903 the church sold the Bible to Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York City. It is offered in one of their catalogues at $3,000.00.

SCADDING.

A quarto Bible bound in calf and printed at Amsterdam and Rotterdam in 1724. Has the auto-

graph of "H. Scadding," and on the fly-leaf this inscription, "Record of births and marriages of family of John Daniel Humbert of Lange, Switzerland."

A quarto Bible bound in vellum and printed at London in 1634 by Robert Barker. Has the autograph of "H. Scadding."

A quarto Bible, published at Strasburg in 1630 by Larzari Erben, bound in calf with iron corners and clasps. Has this inscription, "Luther's Bible."

A small Bible measuring 4½ by 2½ inches, printed at Bristol in 1803 by John Fenby, Jr. Has the signature of "H. Scadding" and these words on the fly-leaf: "This is the Bible of smallest size ever printed in England."

A small Bible 5½ by 3½ inches, bound in boards and printed at London in 1796 by Robert Bassam. Has this inscription, "To the Parents, Guardians and Governeurs of Great Britain and Ireland this Hieroglyphic Bible is humbly inscribed by their most obedient humble servant, The Author."

A small Bible of 6 inches by 4, bound in leather. Has this inscription on fly-leaf: "Hieroglyphic Bible for Children. Title page &c wanting. Given me by Alfred Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square, London. H. Scadding."

Small Bible measuring 5½ by 3 inches, bound in cloth in two volumes, printed at London by R. Griffin in 1840. Has the autograph, "H. Scadding."

Pickering edition of Bible, 3½ by 2 inches, printed at London in 1828. Also the autograph "H. Scadding."

An octavo Bible bound in calf, printed at Caer-Gwent in 1746 by Joseph Bentram. Has the autograph of "H. Scadding" and the inscription, "In memory of a Sunday at Dolgelly, 1866."

A Bible in 16mo., bound in calf and published in London in 1767 by Mark Baskett. Contains the Riot Act written on the fly-leaf and is supposed to have belonged at one time to a magistrate.

Bible in 12mo., bound in calf and printed at Cam-

bridge in 1835 by J. Smith. Has written on the fly-leaf, "H. Scadding, Upper Canada College."

A quarto Bible bound in vellum and printed at London in 1634 by Robert Barker. Has the autograph of the owner, and a quotation on the fly-leaf from a letter of Archbishop Laud to Viscount Wentworth, 1634.

These Bibles are in the possession of Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

CARPENTER.

A Bagster Bible which has been in use for the past forty years. Presented to Mr. Carpenter by Mr. and Mrs. Redpath, Christian philanthropists in Montreal, Canada, May 15, 1860, on the day of his ordination as a missionary to Labrador. He used this book in the seven years of his missionary life in Labrador and afterwards in his educational work on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, and in subsequent New England pastorates.

It contains on a fly-leaf a presentation inscription, and the text, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Mr. Carpenter writes:

"One little incident represents personal memories

connected with its use. In one fearful night on our mission-island, when a terrible storm swept over our house, we read at our evening worship the Ninety-first Psalm (which Mrs. Redpath had penciled as appropriate for our comfort in times of danger), and left the Bible on the table. At midnight we were awakened by the flames bursting into our rooms. The wooden partitions around the chimney were on fire, and it at first seemed impossible to stop the threatened destruction of our home and station. We had one bucket of water in the house, melted from snow the previous night, while around us were snow-drifts and a bay of ice, three feet thick. We ran out in our night-clothes, down to the 'landwash,' where providentially the ice had been broken at one point by the tide, and it being full moon and so specially high tide, we dipped our bucket at that place and carried it in till the fire was subdued. A few minutes more and it would have broken through the roof and in the great gale nothing could have stopped its progress. The next morning, in the confusion of our sitting-room, tables and chairs overturned, the Bible was found on the floor, still open to the 'Traveler's Psalm'—'Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; * * * there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.' Such inci-

dents as this, and the personal use of the sacred Book for so many years, make it precious to me."

Still in possession of Mr. C. C. Carpenter, of Andover, Mass.

TRUMBULL.

A small Bible issued by Eyre & Spottiswoode, of London, and marked "Diamond, 16mo., 1854." Bound in stamped leather, gilt edges, with maps and references. Carried by the Rev. Dr. Trumbull through the Civil War. He writes the following concerning its history:

"My ordination as a clergyman, in order to go as an army chaplain, was in September, 1862. As I was to join my regiment in New Berne, N. C., I went from my Hartford home to New York, to sail by propeller for New Berne. My brother-in-law, Dr. W. C. Prime, then gave me this pocket Bible, with maps and varied helps.

"From that time it was my constant companion, on land and sea, during my entire army service, on the march, in camp, on bivouac, in battle, on picket, in the hospital, in religious services wherever we held or attended them. When a prisoner, in Charleston, in Columbia, in the Libby, I always had and used it. I read it daily, morning and evening, whether I lay on the ground or was on horseback.

"Several times I slept in the open air during a severe rain-storm. While the Bible was in a buckskin case and was in my pocket, the rain sometimes penetrated through all; and the water stains can still be seen on the map pages and elsewhere.

"Blank paper was a treasure in prison life, and notes for

talks or sermons were on precious bits of paper. The notes of my sermon in the Libby are still on a bit of paper between the fly-leaves of the Bible.

"The text was Mark 7:14-20. The truth pressed was that what comes out from us does more harm than what goes into us. The points and illustrations made are noted on the little slip.

"Many such facts in connection with the use of this Bible come back as I look at it or think of it. And how Bible truths grew on me when the Book was my only book, and when my many needs were so richly supplied. Can one wonder that I admire and love the Bible and its teachings?"

The Bible is in the possession of the family of the late Dr. Trumbull.

PRINCE.

An Eliot Indian Bible of 1663, preserved in its original binding. On the back of the first title page are the words: "Thomas Prince, Aug. 15, 1738. Gift of Mr. Shipton." In another place these lines: "This Book belongs to The New England Library. Begun to be collected by Thomas Prince, upon his entering Harvard College July 6, 1703: and was given by said Prince, to remain therein forever." On a blank leaf is written: "This copy of the Indian Bible belongs to the Old South Church Library Boston." The former owner, Rev. Thomas Prince, was pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, from 1718 to 1758.

Now in the Boston Public Library.

D. L. MOODY.

A Bible, in size nine by five and a half inches, printed by Samuel Bagster & Sons, London, but without date on the title page. It is bound in soft black leather. Many of the passages in both the Old and New Testaments are marked. The book is in the possession of the family of the late D. L. Moody at East Northfield, Mass.

SAYFORD.

An octavo Baxter Bible, without date. Contains the signatures of a number of young men who were in a class instructed by Mr. J. M. Sayford, who took this way to express a covenant of promise for a Christian life. The Bible contains also the autographs of D. L. Moody, Lyman Abbott, Phillip Moxon, and of Rev. Dr. Clarke, the founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

Now in the possession of Mr. Gorham D. Gilman, Boston, Mass.

DENCHA.

A Lectionary of the Gospels in Syriac, written by a presbyter by the name of Dencha. It is on 157 leaves of cotton paper. In the colophon the

date is given as 1437, of the Seleucidan era. The curse of the 318 Bishops of the Council of Nice, and the leprosy of Gehazi, are invoked upon the man who shall remove or deface the Lectionary. The MS. was brought to America by Baba Yosef of Uramiah, who secured it at Tyari. It was next obtained by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt for the library of the Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

THEODORE PARKER.

A quarto Bible printed at Oxford by John Baskett in 1740. It is in the original binding much worn. The Book of Common Prayer is included. Contains this inscription: "The Rev'd Theodore Parker, with J. H. Rawlins best respects. Wrexham, N. Wales, August 30, 1854."

A folio Bible in Dutch, printed at Amsterdam by Jacob Lindenberg, in 1702. Numerous copper engravings by Vormein de Hooge. In original leather-covered wooden binding with brass corners. Clasps missing. On fly-leaves there is a manuscript genealogy in Dutch of the Muller family. Contains this autograph, "Theodore Parker, 1853."

A Latin Bible in quarto printed at Moguntiæ in

1609. Three volumes rebound in one. Numerous illustrations. Contains the following, written in pencil: "Theo. Parker, Paris, 1843. Ex dono Wm. Keith." Also the following, written in ink: "Hic liber est in quo quaerit sua dogmata quisque Inveint et pariter dogmata quisque sua."

The above three Bibles are in the possession of the Public Library of Boston, Mass.

WOOSTER.

A copy in folio of the well-known Self-Interpreting Bible edited by the Rev. John Brown, issued in 1806 by Sage and Clough, printers, for Robert McDermot, 248 Pearl Street, New York. It is bound in red morocco and has on the cover in gilt letters the following: "Presented to the Rev. Benjamin Wooster of Fairfield, Vt., by Daniel D. Tomkins, Gov. of New York, April, 1815." Judge Tomkins was elected Governor of New York in 1807 and in 1817 became the Vice President of the United States. Written on the fly-leaves is a letter consuming one and a half pages, bearing date Albany, April 21, 1815, ending with the signature of Benjamin Wooster. He was graduated at Yale College and settled in Fairfield, Vt., in 1805. He was drawn into the war at fifteen years of age, and was

at Stoney Creek, Valley Forge, Trenton, Monmouth and Morristown. The Bible is in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Henry H. Wooster, St. Albans, Vt.

BIBLES OWNED BY CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

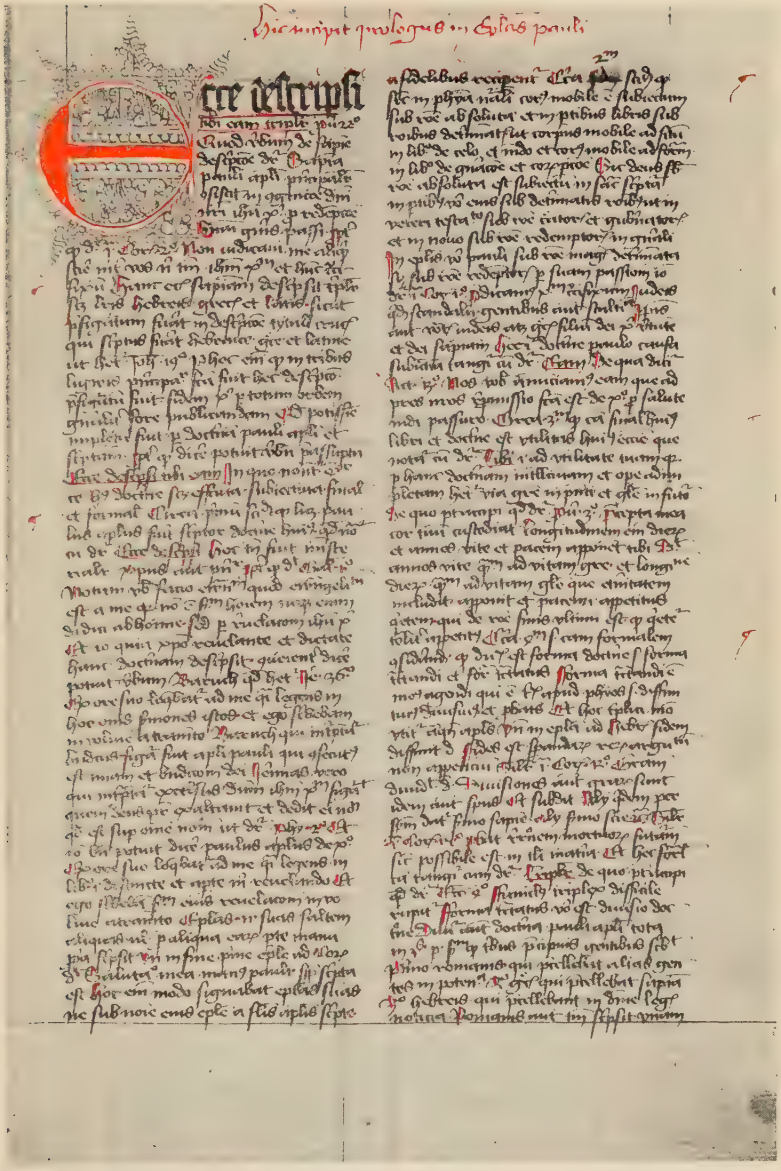
TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.

Folio Bible and Book of Common Prayer bound together and printed at London in 1728. It contains Sternhold and Hopkins' version of Psalms, with metrical renderings of the Te Deum, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. Bound in thick oak boards with heavy brass clasps.

The following is written on the inside of the cover:

"This Bible belonged to Trinity Church, New York, and was thrown out when the church was burned soon after the British took the city in 1776, and was picked up by a Frenchman named Vincent Tilyoo, who took it to New Jersey and sold it to John Tucker, Somerset county, for a cow. He died in 1811, and his son, John Tucker, kept it while he lived. In 1841 it came into the possession of Allan Parker, grandson of John Tucker, Sr., and in 1864 it came into the possession of Judah Parker, son of Allan Parker."

But these are not all the changes and vicissitudes the old book has passed through. When Mr.



Fac-simile of a page in a Latin Manuscript of the fourteenth century of the Epistles of St. Paul.

Size reduced.

Judah Parker came to the Pacific coast in 1869 the old Bible was left in care of his parents in the state of New York, and after their death it was borrowed by some unknown person, and finally supposed to have been entirely lost. Some one found it and pawned it to the Historical Society in Waterloo, New York. The present Mrs. Parker, of Parkersburg, Coos county, found it there, and by paying the sum advanced on it, recovered the valuable relic and brought it home with her to Oregon. The book is now in her possession at Parkersburg and highly prized for its ancient associations and curious history.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NEW YORK.

Small octavo Dutch Bible, printed at Amsterdam in 1771 by J. J. Resfler. The book was found in the North Dutch Church, Fulton street, New York, during repairs of the building, many years ago. It was preserved up to the time of his death by Mr. Agricola Wilkin, a member of the Consistory.

Owned by Miss E. T. Farrington, Lakewood, N. J.

KING'S FORT CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

Royal folio, printed at Cambridge by J. Hayes in

1674. Engraved title by Drapentier. Bound in calf with red edges. Was in use in America two centuries ago and bears the following inscriptions:

"Ex Libris Joh Miller, A. M., A. D. 1693. Johannes Miller, natus fuit 8 Decembris, A. D. 1666, hora secunda a matutina."

"This Bible belonged to the Chapel in the King's Fort at New York, and fell to my lot upon Governor Fletcher's carrying over another for that use and purpose in ye year 1692. John Miller."

"The Chappell was first built about the year 1630, but growing ruinous it was pull'd down anno 1694, and was rebuilt in ye years 1695 and 1696."

This Bible was owned for several years by Mr. Howard Edwards of Philadelphia. It was sold at the disposition of his library, but the present owner is unknown.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON.

A folio "Vinegar" Bible, printed by John Baskett. The general title-page is dated 1717, and the New Testament, 1716.

Owned by Christ Church, Boston, Mass. It was presented to that parish in 1733 by George II.

STOUGHTON CHURCH.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D. D., the Registrar of the Diocese of Massachusetts, writes:

"Erastus Worthington, Esq., of Dedham, has transmitted to our archives an interesting Bible and Prayer Book, in folio. The Bible lacks the title page to the Old Testament, but has that to the New Testament, which bears the date of 1738. *John Baskett, printer.* A manuscript note on the inside of the cover reads: 'This book belongs to the Stoughton Church, lent to the Widow Taylor by the Rev. Dr. Parker, agent for the Society's property, and is to be returned whenever he demands it.' On the inside of the cover, likewise, is the book-plate of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with the inscription, 'SIGILLVM SOCIETATIS DE PROMOVENDO EVANGELIO IN PARTIBVS TRANSMARINIS. *Transiens adjuva nos. The Gift of the Society for propagating the Gospell in Foreign parts, 1704.*'"

CHRIST CHURCH, SHREWSBURY, N. J.

The "Vinegar" Bible, printed by John Baskett, at Oxford, in 1717. On the inside of the cover is the crest of Robert Elliston, and under it the following inscription: "Robt. Elliston, Gent., Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs of New York in America. His gift to Christ Church in Shrewsbury, June 24, 1752. Sam Cook, Missionary. Det bene Deus." Facing the Preface and also the Book of Isaiah are the words:

"The gift of Robt. Elliston Gent, to Christ Church, Shrewsbury, June 24, 1752. Sam Cook, Missionary. Det bene Deus."

The Bible is in good condition and is still in use in the New Jersey parish to which it was given.

FLEMINGTON CHURCH, N. J.

The Collin's Quarto Bible, published at Trenton, N. J., in 1791. It was presented to the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, N. J., in 1794, when the first edifice was dedicated. The Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., writes of the book:

"It is in good preservation, and has the Ostervald Practical Observations between the Old and New Testaments. It was used as a pulpit Bible for sixty-three years, until the old edifice was torn down to make room for a larger building."

On the outside cover of this Bible is the inscription, "Presented to the Presbyterian Church, Flemington, N. Jersey, by Jaspar Smith, Esq."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, OREGON CITY.

A copy of the first edition of the Imperial quarto Bible, published by the American Bible Society in 1856. It was presented to St. Paul's Church, Oregon City, Oregon, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Scott, D. D., the first Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territories. The book is still in use by the parish.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The well known "Vinegar" Bible in folio. Print-

ed by John Baskett at London in 1717. This Bible has been in the possession of St. Peter's parish, Philadelphia, for many years. It has been carefully mended and restored, and is in good condition.

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

In 1904, when the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall T. Davidson, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England, visited Boston, he presented to the chapel of this institution a folio Bible richly bound in full leather. The presentation inscription is on the front cover.

CARMELITE MONKS.

Latin quarto Bible, printed in 1483. This book once belonged to the Library of the Monastery of the Bare-footed Carmelites. It contains their bookplate and their arms are stamped in black on the pig-skin cover.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

A Latin copy of the Epistles of St. Paul written

upon thick paper. It is a quarto, bound in black leather. It contains the Commentary of Nic de Lyra. A line states that it was written during his lifetime or added by another hand after his death, which occurred at Paris, Oct. 23rd, 1340. The chapters begin with a red letter without division of verses. It has a stichometrical notation and subscriptions to the several books. An index of the contents of the chapters covers three pages. The volume was purchased ten years ago in Boston at the sale of the library of a Franciscan monk. It has the library stamp of the Order of St. Francis of Italy.

Owned by the author.

A chained Bible in four volumes, printed in Strasburg in 1480 in Latin. It has one hundred richly-painted initials. The size of the volumes is 20 by 13½ inches and bears the inscription: "Given to the Library of the Franciscan Fathers at Ingolstadt by the worthy man, John Schrier, for whom may devout prayers be offered." These Bibles were usually chained to one of the pillars of the Church. Affixed to it was the king's injunction that the Bible must be read with "Discretion, honest intent, charity, reverence and quiet behavior."

Owned by S. Brainard Pratt, Boston, Mass.

ORDER OF JESUITS.

The Complutensian Polyglot, six volumes, folio 1514-17. This was given by John Pintard, LL. D., who writes: "By an inscription at the head of the title-page to Vol. 6, this once belonged to the Jesuits' College in Montpellier, from which it was probably plundered during the French Revolution." It was imported from London, July, 1827.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY.

Latin Bible, printed in 1481, Norimbergae, Ant. Coberger. Two volumes, folio. This rare Bible once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery at Erfurt and Dr. Copinger writes: "It is supposed to be the identical copy used by Martin Luther." This book was in the Caxton Exhibition of 1877 in London.

In library of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

BIBLES OWNED BY EDUCATORS, HISTORIANS, SCIENTISTS, AUTHORS AND OTHER LITERARY PERSONS.

DUNSTER.

The Bible in Greek and Hebrew, Antwerp, 1573, full morocco, tooled. On fly-leaf is written:

"This volume was transmitted to the subscriber as President of Harvard College, accompanied by a letter dated July 31, 1841, from the Rev'd James Kendall, D. D., of Plymouth, endorsing a note from the Rev'd Morrill Allen of Pembroke."

This note reads as follows:

"Misses Dunsters wish this relic may be deposited in the library of Harvard College, at Cambridge. It is the book used by President Dunster, while at the head of that institution and has been transmitted through the several generations of his descendants. The Misses Dunsters know of no male relative, who would be grateful for its possession or benefited by it. They therefore desire it may be returned to Cambridge, where it may be useful or gratifying to some antiquarian or critical biblical scholar. The Rev. Dr. Kendall is respectfully requested to transmit it by his friend and brother, Morrill Allen. Dr. Kendall states in his letter that the Misses Dunster are elderly unmarried daughters of the Rev'd Isaiah Dunster, formerly minister of Brewster [Hardwick], on Cape Cod: that the name of Henry Dunster, written in Hebrew, he presumes with own hand, may be seen in this Bible: that its value consists chiefly in the as-

sociations connected with it, and that it will be a gratification to these good women to know that this precious relic, so carefully preserved by them, has found a resting place in the archives of an University, over which their venerable ancestor presided more than 200 years ago.

"JOSIAH QUINCY,
"Pres't of Harv. Coll."

On another leaf is written in a different hand:

"This book was used by President Quincy in conferring the degree of Master of Arts on Commencement Day, Aug. 25th, 1841, the first time it was used for that purpose. President Everett discontinued the practice of using a book."

There is also this autograph on the inside of the cover: "Isaiah Dunster, his book, Anno Domini, 1737."

MANNING.

First title wanting. Second title perfect. Printed at Edinburgh by Alexander Kincaid in 1770. In size a 32mo.

Dr. Manning was in one sense the founder of Brown University and its first President, from 1765 to 1791, when he died. This was his pocket companion. At his funeral it was presented by his widow to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Williams, of Wrentham, Mass., a member of the first graduating class under Manning. Mr. Williams used it as his text book. Upon his death it became the prop-

erty of his eldest son, who, in 1853, presented it to the library through President Francis Wayland. It is bound in old sheep and in a fair state of preservation.

PICKERING.

An Eliot Bible of 1685. In good condition and inclosed in a box made from an oak under which John Eliot preached. The book belonged to Hon. John Pickering, the eminent philologist, born in 1777 and died 1846.

Owned by Morse Institute, Natick, Mass.

An Eliot Bible of 1685. It contains the autograph of Dr. John Pickering, who was throughout his life a diligent student of the Indian languages. Sold in the fifth part of the Brinley library at Boston in April, 1893, for $280.00 to Mr. W. B. Shillaber of Boston, Mass.

EBELING.

An Eliot Bible of 1663. It was once the property of Dr. C. D. Ebeling, the German historian. At his death his library was purchased by Mr. Israel Thorndike of Boston, who presented it to

Harvard University in 1818. As the University had another copy of Eliot, the corporation, at a meeting held June 22, 1819, directed the treasurer to dispose of the Ebeling Bible. By some train of circumstances it came into the possession of the University of Virginia, where it has been since 1828, as the book catalogue of the institution shows. It contains Dr. Ebeling's autograph, and this inscription on the fly-leaf:

"Biblia Sacra in linguam Indorum Americanæ gentis Twv Natick translata a Johanne Eliot Missionario Anglicano. Impressa Cantabrigæ Novæ Angliæ oppido. Liber summæ raritatis. V. Clement. Bibl. cur. T. iv. Freytag Analecta."

JEFFRIES.

This volume was owned by Dr. John Jeffries, the well known American physician of Boston who conducted many scientific experiments, atmospheric and others, and made the first successful balloon voyage from Dover Cliffs to France. He was mobbed in Boston and his anatomical lecture room broken into because of the prejudice at that time existing against dissecting the bodies even of criminals, and his was the first public lecture on anatomy ever given in Boston.

Bishop Alonzo Potter having been in his early

ministry a rector in Boston, this volume was presented to him as a testimonial. Shortly before his death he handed it to his son, Dr. E. N. Potter, to be preserved "as a memorial."

When at the opening of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in October, 1892, the Standard Prayer Book was finally to be adopted, the punctuation of the Second Commandment of the Decalogue in the Communion Office and the Catechism was stated by Dr. Potter to need correction in an important particular. The Prayer Book in this volume showing a comma after "earth" (Second Commandment) led him to investigate the old English Breviaries, the Sarum use, and the Catechism of the first English Prayer Book (Edward VI.) and also the earliest English Bibles translated by Wycliffe and others. As a result, he was able to show that the period after "earth" in that commandment appearing in the Reformers' Bible, and other associated English translations, was an ultra Protestant interpolation, deciding, in a sense contrary to the use of the Church in sacred art and architecture, the long standing controversy relating to the commandment, which the Church understands to forbid not *all* likenesses and graven images, but simply the making of such things to be worshipped. The full stop after earth

first appeared in the Prayer Book when the Decalogue itself was first introduced into the Communion Office under the influence of Calvin's successor, Pollanus, and other friends. By inadvertence it has been continued in the Prayer Books of the English and American Church until the latest Standard Prayer Book set forth by the General Convention.

This ultra Protestant punctuation appears in the Bible which in this volume follows the Prayer Book, the version being the one known as the "Breeches" Bible, because in the account of the fall it reads: "They sewed fig tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches." It is also known as the Reformers' Bible, being the work of Bishop Coverdale and five other English exiles at Geneva, and hence also called the Geneva Bible.

The Bible is handsomely bound in stamped leather with goffered edges. It is dated London, 1598. The Prayer Book of the Anglican Church is bound with it.

PEARSON.

Indian Bible of 1685. Contains the dedication to the Hon. Robert Boyle. On a fly-leaf is written: "E. Pearson's. Presented by Thomas Fayerweather, Esq. 1800." It is thought the person

here referred to was Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL. D. He was preceptor of Phillips' Academy at Andover from 1778 to 1786, professor of Oriental languages at Harvard University from 1786 to 1806, and one of the founders of Andover Theological Seminary. He was professor of sacred literature in the latter institution from 1808 to 1809.

Owned by Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

JAMES REDPATH.

On octavo Bible, translated from the Latin Vulgate with annotations by the Rev. Dr. Challoner, together with references and an historical and chronological index. Published in New York by "The Catholic Publication Society," but is without date. The approbation of the Provincial Council on the back of the title page is dated "June 15, 1869." Bound in full calf with gilt edges. The name of "James Redpath" is in gilt letters on the outside of the front cover. The fly-leaf contains the following inscription:

"To
Mr Jas Redpath
From the Conference of St. Paul the Apostle of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, as a slight token of their appreciation of his kind assistance in their work of charity.
St Patrick's Day.
1885"

Fac-simile of the title page of the Hebrew Bible issued by the noted Plantin Press.

Exact size.

Mr. Redpath was for a time the editor of the North American Review, the author of a Life of John Brown, and also a well known anti-slavery agitator.

Owned by the author.

YOUNG,

A 12mo. Bible, ruled in red, printed in London in 1655. Bound in red morocco and in excellent preservation. This was the property of Arthur Young, the friend and correspondent of Washington, and a well known writer on agriculture.

Owned by Mr. Howard Edwards of Philadelphia before the sale of his library. Present owner unknown.

KETTILBY.

A beautifully printed volume by the Plantin press, containing the Hebrew Old Testament without points, the Syriac New Testament in Hebrew characters, also without points, and the New Testament in Greek. Ruled throughout in red and bound in full morocco with elaborate tooling. Has the autograph of "Joshua Kettilby," author of "Hebrew Made Easy," and "The Excellency of the Hebrew Language."

Owned by the author.

MORRIS.

The second Latin Eggesteyn Bible. Printed by Henrich Eggesteyn, Argentorati, in 1466, in folio. This book contains the label: "From the Library of William Morris, Kelmscott House, Hammersmith." It was purchased by Mr. Morris because of the artistic excellency of its typography and decorations.

In the library of the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

FITZ-GREEN HALLECK.

An octavo Bible with the imprint of the American Bible Society. It bears the autograph of Fitz-Green Halleck. There is inserted a poem by John G. Whittier on the death of Halleck, with the name of Whittier in autograph.

Owned by the author.

O'CALLAGHAN.

An Indian Bible of 1685 in modern half leather binding. It lacks a few leaves. It contains this line: "Ebenezer Cussens, Eastham. Aug. 24, 1728." Cussens is supposed to have been an Indian preacher, as there are many annotations in the

margins. After changing hands for several years, the historian Dr. Edmund B. O'Callaghan purchased it. At the sale of his library in 1882 it was bought for $140 by the present owner, Mr. Wilberforce Eames of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMERSON.

A quarto English Bible that was much used by Ralph Waldo Emerson. It was one that came to him through his mother and probably had belonged to his father, the Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Church of Boston. It is in the original leather binding, and is without illustrations. It contains the family record.

Owned by E. W. Emerson, Concord, Mass.

LONGFELLOW.

A quarto Bible in the original dark plum-colored leather binding. It was published by Kimber and Sharpless of Philadelphia, in 1829. It is illustrated with engravings by Charles Heath from designs by Richard Westall, R. A. It contains the Apocrypha and has a family record between the two Testaments. Before the New Testament there is an engraving of the Madonna and Child, from Holbein. It contains the poet's autograph without

date. The Bible is now in the possession of Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

An octavo Bible published at Oxford by Samuel Collingwood and Co. in 1838. It is printed in small pica and is in the original morocco binding. It contains a family record, and has a book-plate. The volume is now in the possession of Judge Oliver W. Holmes, Washington, D. C.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A Bible measuring 16½ by 9½ inches, published by Mr. Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, Mass., in 1791, and inherited by Mr. Lowell from his father, Rev. Charles Lowell. It is in the original binding. It contains a short history of the Lowell and Russell families written by Rev. Charles Lowell, and also records of births, marriages and deaths in the family. The Bible is now in the possession of the grandchildren of Mr. Lowell.

WHITTIER.

Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, the literary executor of

John G. Whittier, writes to the author, under date of Dec. 22nd, 1904, from Amesbury, and says:

"I am living in Whittier's home, surrounded by his books and papers. I have before me several Bibles and Testaments that were owned and used by the poet. One is a quarto family Bible, published at Edinburgh in 1791. This was evidently used by his parents and is no doubt the Bible he studied in his youth. It contains the Apocryphal books, and an index and concordance. A pica octavo edition of the Testament and Psalms, a New Year's present from Lucy Larcum in 1870, has always since that date, had its place on a table at the head of his bed. It was published by the American Bible Society in 1869. Another pica octavo Testament and Psalms, published in 1855 has this inscription in Whittier's hand on a fly leaf: 'Abigail Whittier's Bot 15th 2d Mo 1856.' Pasted on the inside of the cover is the poem 'Entire Dedication,' by E. T. King, of which these are the first lines:

'I ask the rest that spirit knows
Whose will is wholly bound to thine.'

"During the last year of her life, his mother's eyes failed her, and she was unable to read. But each day she opened this book at the 25th Psalm, and placed her hand upon the page she could not see. In order to find this Psalm, she made five little needle pricks in the margin, almost microscopic, but roughening the paper just enough to guide her hand. So often had she turned to this page that the leaf is worn and slightly broken, and Whittier has mended it by pasting upon outer and inner margins narrow strips of paper. This pathetic souvenir of his mother is regarded by visitors as one of the most interesting of the many treasures of the Whittier Home."

COOPER.

The James Fenimore Cooper Bible is a folio volume printed at Philadelphia in 1798 by John

Thompson and Abraham Small. The title page contains a vignette representing an open Bible, surrounded by fifteen stars, and supported by the American eagle. The text is from the Cambridge edition of John Baskerville and is without notes. The Apochrypha is in italics. This was the first edition of the hot-pressed Bible printed in America and was issued in forty numbers. The family record in the Cooper Bible contains thirty-eight entries. The book is now in the possession of the grandson of the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper of Albany, N. Y.

THOREAU.

An octavo Bible in the original leather binding. Stereotyped by E. and J. White for the American Bible Society in 1829. It contains the family record, and has the autograph of John Thoreau, the father of Henry D. Thoreau. There is another Bible of the same family in the Historical Rooms at Concord, Mass., but the family record has been cut out. The former Bible is now in the possession of Mr. B. B. Thatcher of Bangor, Maine.

DORE.

A small folio copy of the Great Bible printed

by "Edwarde Whitchurche" in 1549 in black letter. It is sometimes called "Cranmer's Bible" because he wrote the preface. In the New Testament all the initial letters are in vignettes. This copy lacks the title page and some of the leaves have been repaired and the whole book has been rebound.

A Bible printed in 1612 after the King James translation. Its value consists in its belonging to the first quarto edition of this version. It is printed in Roman letters. The title page is a reduced copy of the first edition printed on smooth paper, and different from that used in the rest of the book. These two Bibles belonged to Mr. J. R. Dore of Huddersfield, England. He was an authority upon antique books and had a very large collection of Bibles. He was the author of the work entitled "Old Bibles," which went through several editions. At his death his collection was dispersed.

The two Bibles mentioned are in the library of the author.

FORCE.

The Algonquian Bible of 1685 in modern calf binding. On the title page is written "McKean, 1809." This was probably the Rev. Joseph Mc-

Kean in charge of the Congregational Church in 1797 at Milton, Mass. He was later the professor of rhetoric at Harvard College. His library was sold at Boston in 1818. Later the Bible came into the possession of Mr. Peter Force who was born in 1790 and died in 1868. He was well known as a historian. His books and manuscripts were purchased in 1867 by the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C.

BEASLEY.

16mo. Bible in two volumes with the imprint of William W. Woodward, Philadelphia, 1813. Bound in red morocco, gilt. Contains the signature of Frederickus Beasley, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. It was a presentation copy to Samuel Davis, a student of the institution.

Owned by C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE.

A Latin MS. of the Pauline Epistles written on pure white vellum. It has interlinear and marginal glosses of a date only a little later than the text. It is a quarto of 49 leaves. It was bought

at Naples in 1877, and presented by President White to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

HALL.

The New Testament in Peshitto Syriac, written on 304 leaves of cotton paper. It is in small Estrangelo, and dates from about the tenth century. The order is as follows: Gospels, Acts, Catholic Epistles, Pauline Epistles and Hebrews. The leaves are in some places mutilated. The MS. is in the possession of Prof. I. H. Hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

JONES.

Hiram K. Jones, LL. D., was for many years the professor of philosophy in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. He was an ardent student of Platonism and delivered many lectures on the subject. He visited at times the Concord School of Philosophy. Mr. Emerson, on visiting him at Jacksonville, is said to have exclaimed: "At last I have found a man." Dr. Jones at his death left his library to Miss Calvert of Jacksonville. It contains several Bibles, but the most important is a quarto in the original calf binding. It was printed

at Philadelphia by H. C. Carey and I. Lea in 1825. It is another issue of the Carey Bible of 1812. It has the owner's book plate and the family record. The latter covers the Jones history for several generations.

HAZARD.

An Indian Bible of 1685, in old leather binding. Bound with it is Eliot's Indian Grammar which contains the autograph of "Ebenezer Hazard," the historian, who was born in 1744 and died in 1817.

Now in the Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHALMERS.

An Indian Bible of 1663 in original binding. From an inscription we learn that "Ashurst Allin, Rector of Somerton, near Yarmouth in Suffolk," was an early owner. Later it came into the possession of the late George Chalmers, the well known antiquarian and historian of Scotland. At the sale of his library in 1841 it was bought by Mr. Bernard Quaritch of London, who sold it for $315.00 to Mr. Lenox.

Now in the Lenox Library, New York.

SALA.

New Testament in Greek. Printed at London in 1877 by the British Bible Society. Full morocco. Gilt edges. 18mo. Has the autograph on the title page of the author, "George Augustus Sala. Rome. November, 1883."

Owned by the author.

SOUTHEY.

An Oxford Bible printed in 1822 and an octavo in size. Original binding in full leather, with silver clasps. Contains on the fly-leaf the autograph of "Robert Southey." Purchased in England from the granddaughter of Southey.

In possession of the author.

ALLIBONE.

Latin folio, dated Loran, 1547. Once the property of S. Austin Allibone, who wrote the "Dictionary of Authors."

Owned by the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

TREGELLES.

This is a Greek Testament dated "Argentorati,

1526." It is in four small octavo volumes and each contains the autograph of "S. Prideaux Tregelles." He was a distinguished and critical scholar of New Testament literature. He was born near Falmouth, England, January 30, 1813, and died at Plymouth, April 24, 1875.

Owned by Harvard University.

BROWN:

An octavo Bible, printed at Morristown, New Jersey. Bound in sheep, and contains 1142 pages. It belonged to Charles Brockden Brown, the first American novelist, and the first American to adopt literature as a profession. It contains his autograph in two places. One is as follows: "Charles Brockden Brown, Sept. 11th, 1807. $3.87½."

Owned by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAWKINS.

The Psalms of David in the original binding of stamped pigskin and oak boards. A thick quarto with two metal clasps. A note on inside of cover over the signature of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins reads: "This rare edition of the Psalms of David, probably the first book of Wurtzburg, was printed by

George Reyser about 1475 * * * in red and black. It is one of the first printed in two colors." Gen. Rush C. Hawkins was the author of "First Books and Printers of the XV Century."

Owned by Mr. William H. H. Newman, Buffalo, N. Y.

HERBERT.

The Indian Testament of John Eliot of 1661. Bound in calf antique. Contains the autograph of William Herbert, the well known typographical antiquary, who was born in 1718 and died in 1795. The book also contains the book-plate of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In 1820 the book became the property of Col. Thomas Aspinwall, the United States Consul at London, and in 1863 was purchased by Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow. At the death of the latter person it was bought in 1890 by Mr. Clarence S. Bement of Philadelphia.

RAY.

Greek Testament printed by John Field at Cambridge in 1665. It is a 24mo, bound in calf. It formerly belonged to John Ray, the naturalist and philosopher. He was the founder of the Ray So-

ciety. The book contains his autograph. This Bible was in the library of Mr. Howard Edwards for several years and was disposed of at the sale of his books.

Present owner unknown.

HARRIS.

MS. on paper in octavo of the proper Gospel lessons to be read on Church days, the text being in Syriac and Karshuni. Prefixed are ten pages with illuminated borders, with directions in red, yellow and black ink, concerning the lessons to be read. The character is Malkite. A note at the conclusion refers to the composition of the Gospels.

A paper MS. of the New Testament, including the Antilegomena Epistles. It is an octavo in the Estrangelo character. Each leaf contains two columns, and 26 lines to the page. On the first leaf is written: "Simeon son of Joseph, to Joseph son of Simeon." An inscription to the Holy Trinity concludes the New Testament part. Then follows a statement concerning the doctrine of the Trinity and extracts from Mar Ephrem and Mar Jacob of Serug.

	חַסְדִּי וּפְלִיטָתִי לִי	I fisetia mea. Filii populoꝝ cōsumērur
	וְיִתְהַלְּכוּ מֵהַרְרֵיהֶם קְהָלִים	& migrabunt de pretoriis suis. Viuit
	הוּא־אֵל וּבָרוּךְ תַּקִּיפָא	DEVS ipse, & benedictus fortis,
	דְּמִן־קֳדָמוֹהִי תִּתְיְהֵב לִי	quoniam ante eum dabitur mihi
	תַּקִּיפוּ וּפוּרְקָנִי לְמֵימְרֵהּ	fortitudo & redemptio, & exaltetur
	אֱלָהָא תַּקִּיף פּוּרְקָנִי :	DEVS fortis redemptio mea.
	אֱלָהָא דְּעָבֵד פּוּרְעָנוּתָא לִי	DEVS qui vltus est me,
	וּמַחֵת עַמְמִין נְחִיתִין	& prostrauit populos, qui exurgunt
	לְאַנְאָשָׁא לִי תְּהוֹתִי :	ad offensionem meam sub me.
	מְשֵׁיזִב יָתִי מִבַּעֲלֵי דְבָבַי	Eripuit me de pīonis inimicitie mee,
	וְיָקִימִין לְאַנְאָשָׁא לִי	ifiup pluſq illos q exur. vt noceāt mihi
	תְּנַבְּרִינָנִי מִן גּוֹ וּמִשַּׁח	valētioꝛē me efficies, ab gog ād & ab(
	עַמְמִין חֲשׁוֹקִין דְּעַיְטָה	ppſoꝛ rapaciū, q ſt e ū illo (exercitibo
	וְיַשְׁזִיבְנִי : כְּטוּל דְּחָבֵנָא	eripies me. Propterea
	אוֹדֵי לָךְ בֵּינֵי עַמְמַיָּא	laudabo te in populis
	וְלִשְׁמָךְ אֲזַמַּר תּוּשְׁבְּחָתִי :	DEVS & nomini tuo laudes dicam.
	מַגְדִּיל לְמַעְבַּד פּוּרְקָן	Magnifico vt faciat redemptionem
	עִם מַלְכֵּיהּ וְעָבֵיד טַבְוָן	cum rege suo, & facienti bonum
	לְמְשִׁיחֵיהּ לְדָוִד :	MESSIE suo Dauidi,
	וְלִזְרְעֵיהּ עַד־עָלְמָא :	& semini eius vſq in eternum.

XIX. In laudem.

	לְשַׁבְּחָא	
	הוֹשִׁיבָא לְדָוִד	Laudatoria Dauidis.
	דְּמְסַפְּרִין שְׁבֵילֵי מְשַׁח	Qui ſuſpiciunt celos enarrant
	יְקָרָא דֵיְ וְעוֹבָדֵי אִידוֹי	glotiam DEI, & opera manuum eius
	מְחַוְיָן דְּמִקְּדָמִין בְּצִיתָא :	annunciant qui ſuſpiciunt in aera.
	וּמָאֵי לֵילְיָא מוֹסִיף וּמְעֵי	Dies diei apponit, & manifeſtat
	מֵימְרָא וְלֵילְיָא לְלֵילְיָא	verbum & nox nocti
	פְּחוֹת וּמְחַוֵּי פִּגְדָּנָא :	diminuit & nunciat ſcientiam.
	לֵית מֵימַר דְּחִוְיָתָא לֵית	Nō eſt verbū lamentationis, & nō ſunt
	מִילֵי דְּשַׁמְעִינָא לֵית	ſermones tumultus & non
	מִשְׁתְּמַע קָלְהוֹן : בְּכוֹלָא	audiuntur voces eorum. In omnem
	אַרְעָא מְטַת עִנְיְנֵיהוֹן	terram extenſi ſunt effectus eorum,
	וּבְסִיפֵי תֵבֵל מִלְּיֵהוֹן	& in fines orbis omnia verba eorum,
	לִשְׁמְשָׁא שַׁוִּי מַשְׁרְיָתָא	ſoli poſuit tabernaculum,
	דְּהוּא כְּחָתְנָא נָפֵק מֶעְנוּיֵהּ	illumiſationē aūt i illos. Et ipſe ī mane
	כְּחֵיתָא נָפֵק מֶעְנוּיֵהּ	tanq̄ ſponſus procedēs de thalamo ſuo
	בְּרִיכוּתָא וּבְפֻלְגוּת יַמָּא	pulcherrime, & dum diuiditur dies
	יְחֵי הֵיךְ גִּבָּרָא וְקַשְׁטָא	letatur vt gigas, & obſeruat
	לְמֵירְחֵי בְּתַקּוּף מְהָרָה	ad curtendam in fortitudine viam
	סְעָלְנֵי בְּקַצְוֵי שְׁמַיָּא	occaſus veſpetini. Ab extremitatibus
	שֵׁיפּוּלֵי בְּקַצְוֵיהוֹן	celorum egreſſus eius,

F. Libro midraſte hilim in calce huius pſalmi ומהו סגרת שערשרים מיך מה שרת בגרון שנ׳ סגר עי שם ״ גם ואתי סגרת שם ״ גם ירוץ צדיק ונשגב Et quod eſt caſtrum, uel que eſt turris, que facta eſt eis ? Rex MESSIAS, quēad modum dictū eſt turris ſaluris, & ſcriptū eſt turris fortitudinis nomen DEI in ipſum currit iuſtus & ſuſtolletur.

A. Secundum exſe poem nominibus qui bus hebrei celum ſignificant, impoſitū ne rius ab extendendo quam a firmando.

B. Non audiuit uox eorū, iuxta illud. Non enim uos eſtis qui loquuntur uobis. Et hic literalis ille ſenſus, qui cum ſpiritali coſtruit, uel ſcripſit Faber principio comenratio num ſuarum.

C. In omnem terram exiit filum ſiue linea eorū, eo intellecto quo linea apte ſignificat filum illud, quo matera riarii utuntur fabricā di ſignandam materiam, perinde ac ſi dixiſſet propheta, exiit ſtructura ſine edificiō eorum.

D. Et in fines mundi uerba eorum, Saltem tēporibus noſtris gloriabili auſu Chriſtophori columbi genuenſis, alter pene orbis repertus eſt chriſtianorum accretui aggregatus. At uero quoniam Columbus freque ter pdicabat ſe a Deo electum ut per ipſum adimpleretur hec prophetia, non alienū exiſtimaui iniam ipſius hoc loco inferere. Igitur Chriſtophorus colomento columbus patria genuenſis, uirabus ortus parentibus, noſtra etate fuit qui ſua induſtria, plus terrarum & pellagi exploraueriſt paucis mē libus, quam pene reliqui omnes mortales uniuerſis retro actis ſeculis. Mira res, ſi ta

Fac-simile of a page in the first Polyglot Psalter. The marginal notes to Psalm XIX contain the first printed notice of the life and discoveries of Columbus.

Size reduced.

The Four Gospels written on paper in quarto size. Each leaf contains two columns, the right hand in Syriac and the left hand in Karshuni. A later hand has added a statement that the book was written A. D. 1209.

Gospel selections according to the usage of Mosul, in Karshuni. They are written on paper, making an octavo book. There are 113 leaves, with here and there writing in the margins. The text is enclosed in lines ruled in red.

The above four copies of the New Testament, with other MSS., were procured in Egypt, Palestine and the Lebanon, by the eminent Greek scholar, Prof. J. Rendel Harris, and presented by him and his friend Mr. Walter Wood to Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

BURDIG.

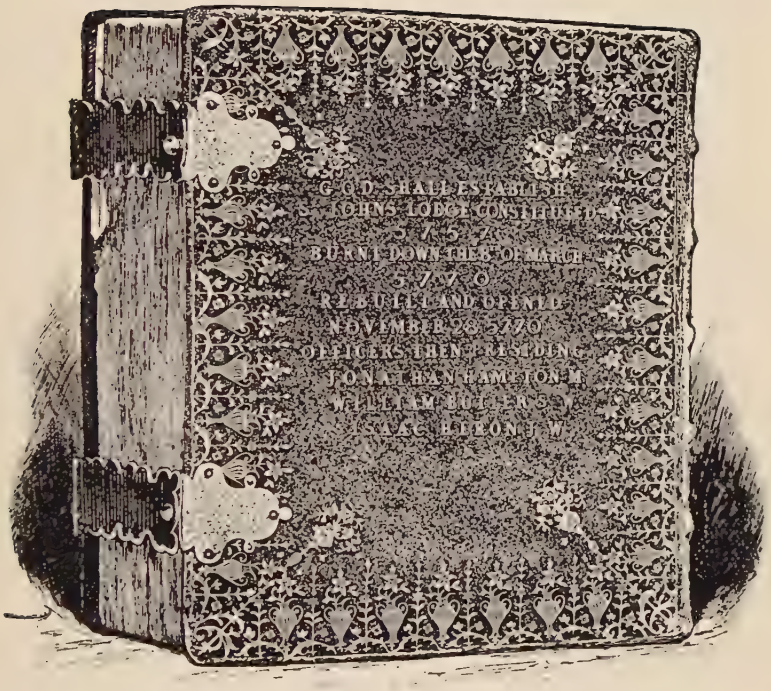
The Psalms in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Chaldee. The interpretations are in Latin. Title within an elaborate woodcut border. Printed at Genoa in 1516 by Petrus Paulus Porrus. A folio, bound in old half calf. This is well known as the first Polyglot Psalter edited by Agostino Giustiniani. It is of interest as it contains the first printed

biography of Columbus, printed as a long marginal note to Psalm XIV. On the title page is the autograph of Prof. Burdig.

In possession of the author.

SCHOOLCRAFT.

An Eliot Bible of 1685, in an imperfect condition. It was at one time the property of Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, the well known ethnologist. At his death it was bought by Mr. Thomas W. Field of Brooklyn, N. Y.



Fac-simile of the Bible upon which George Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the United States.

Size reduced

BIBLES OWNED BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 1, NEW YORK CITY.

The oath of office was administered to George Washington as the first President of the United States, on the 30th of April, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall, New York City. Robert R. Livingston, the Chancellor of the State of New York, was in readiness to administer the oath, when it was discovered that there was no Bible in Federal Hall. Livingston, who was a Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity, sent a messenger to borrow the Bible that was in the possession of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of New York City. This Bible is still owned by St. John's Lodge, the third oldest lodge in the United States. Secretary Otis of the Senate held the Bible upon a red velvet cushion. Chancellor Livingston said: "You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of your ability, preserve, protect and

defend the Constitution of the United States?" "I do solemnly swear," said Washington, "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Then Washington reverently bowed his head and said, "So help me, God." The Chancellor then with enthusiasm proclaimed: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." The Bible is bound in red morocco with gilt edges and silver clasps. It is 11 inches high, 9 inches wide, and 3½ inches thick. The title page contains the imprint of Mark Baskett, London, 1767. On the obverse and reverse covers are inscriptions that are closely alike. The first of these is as follows:

God Shall Establish
St. Johns Lodge Constituted
5757
Rebuilt and Opened
November 28 5770.
Officers Then Presiding
Jonathan Hampton M
William Butler S W
Isaac Heron J W

The Bible contains numerous illustrations scattered through the text, and also a large picture of George II. The page that Washington kissed is

turned down at the fiftieth chapter of Genesis. On the opposite page is an engraved picture that explains the forty-ninth chapter of Genesis. On one of the fly-leaves of the Bible is the following inscription:

"On this Sacred volume on the 30th day of April A. M. 5789, in the city of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the Oath, to support the Constitution of the United States."

FREDERICKSBURG LODGE NO. 4, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

In the possession of this lodge is the Bible upon which Washington was obligated as a Mason. It is a small volume 7 inches wide and 9 inches long. It was printed in 1668 in Cambridge by John Field. The type is small, probably diamond. The lodge has a banner, memorable for its age, which has on one side "Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Va.," and on the other side the dates of the initiation, passing and raising of George Washington as a Master Mason. The ancient records of the lodge read as follows: "Nov. 6, 1752. Received from George Washington for his entrance fee £2.3.0. 1753, Mar. 3. George Washington passed Fellow Craft, 4 Aug. 1753." After giving the names of eight persons who were present, the

record concludes: "The transactions of the evening are George Washington raised a Master Mason." These facts are given because Zetland Lodge of Canada, as seen in the next article, claims to have the Bible upon which Washington was made a Master Mason. It has been suggested that this Canadian Bible may be one upon which Washington laid his hands to certify his being a Mason, while visiting a lodge as a stranger. Otherwise, the claim is left to the reader's judgment.

ZETLAND LODGE NO. 7, QUEBEC.

This is a copy of the "Breeches" Bible printed by Robert Barker and the assignees of John Bill at London in 1636. It is a small quarto. The volume is beautifully bound in mahogany tree calf. Each cover has a broad gold floral border and the back of the volume has six transverse impressions of the same border, and a label with the title "Holy Bible" in gold letters on a scarlet ground. An old leather covering envelopes the volume, with the following inscription thereon: "Zetland Lodge, No. 731." The volume contains the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the Psalms set to music, and concludes with forms of prayer for private worship. On the back of the title page is written as follows:

"Presented by Wm. England, of the 47th Regiment

to John Doty, Chaplain to his Majesty's Royal New York Regiment, Aug, 28th, 1779.

Under this on the same page is written:

"Montreal, Oct. 21st 1871.

"This Bible, the one on which Genl. George Washington was obligated as a Master Mason, now the property of the Zetland Lodge, formerly No. 731 of the English Register, afterwards No. 21 of the Grand Lodge of Canada and now No 7 of the Grand Register of Quebec, Canada, is hereby declared to be and remain the property of the said Lodge No 7 of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the following members have subscribed their names thereto."

Then follow the names of many officers and members of Zetland Lodge. In the margin is written the following:

"Aug. 24th, 1874.

"My wife's grandfather, Capt Thos French of the 47th Regt. fought in the battle of Waterloo, was wounded and promoted for bravery, and my wife's father (his son) Capt Arthur Thomas French, Royal Navy lost his life on the Pacific coast whilst endeavoring to save the life of a young lady from shipwreck, for which heroism he was buried with Masonic honors at San Francisco, and a handsome monument erected to his memory in the Lone Mountain Cemetery."

This is signed by Past Master H. D. Moore. The title page of the Bible contains the autograph of "John Doty, 1779."

GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A folio Bible measuring twenty by twelve inches.

Printed by Charles Eyre and William Strahan at London in 1772. Handsomely bound in calf, ornamented with gilt. The royal arms of Great Britain are on the cover. The Bible was presented to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, at the dedication of Freemasons' Hall, Halifax, June 6, 1877.

The following account is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Robertson of Middletown, N. S.:

"Some years ago a large folio Bible came into my possession, of which an old gentleman of the name of Lee, living near Fredericton, New Brunswick, gave me the following account: It is matter of history that the late Rt. Reverend Dr. Charles Inglis, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the first Colonial Bishop in the British Dominions, was Rector of Trinity Church, in the city of New York, during the Revolutionary struggle which terminated in the independence of the United States of America. On one occasion the more violent of the revolutionists determined to show their zeal for the cause which they had espoused by threatening vengeance, even to the death, against the Rector and his congregation, as being the most prominent representatives of British interests in the community.

"With this dire intention they sent a notice to Dr. Inglis, to the effect that if he prayed for the king and the royal family in the course of the usual service of the church on the following Sunday, a party of resolute men would then be in the gallery ready to fire and to shoot him dead on the instant. Most men would quail under such a threat, and be anxious to adopt every possible precaution to thwart so vile a project. Not so the courageous and devoted Rector of Trinity. He went through the service with his accustomed placidity, praying for King George and the royal family with more than his usual fervency, and doubtlessly expecting that every

passing moment would be his last. But no catastrophe occurred. The impressive service of the Episcopal Church was not once interrupted. The would-be assassins were so overawed by the solemnity of the scene and the resolute fearless manner of the Rector, that their hands were paralyzed, and their deadly resolutions completely dissipated. They sat quietly in their seats during the whole service. The spirited conduct of Dr Inglis, on this trying occasion, immediately became the theme of much commendation and praise, as indicating a deep-rooted and heartfelt attachment to the royal cause; the fame of his courage and patriotism reached the ears of King George III,. who was unusually impressed with this singular instance of fearless devotion to his interests, and desired to ascertain in what manner he could most appropriately make known to the Rector of Trinity the royal approbation of his conduct.

"After some consideration, his Majesty ultimately resolved to transmit to Dr. Inglis a magnificent Bible and Prayer Book, folio size, and splendidly bound, with the royal monogram on the covers, as a small token of recognition of fearless devotion to the royal cause, under very trying circumstances. In due time the books were received in New York, and very probably were used on the reading desk of Trinity Church. After the war was over and the terms of peace finally arranged, the Rector of Trinity and his family, still animated by the same loyal principle which they had cherished throughout the contest, emigrated to Nova Scotia and settled in Aylesford, Kings County. The royal gift, the Bible and Prayer Book, formed part of their movables, and found fitting employment in giving appropriate expression to the devotions of the family. But they were not destined to remain permanently in their new abode.

"The Bishop's son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Pidgeon, became in due time Rector of Fredericton, N. B., and to his keeping the books were carefully consigned for the special benefit of his new charge then in the wilderness. There he left them, and there they remained until the old church was taken

down to make room for the new cathedral. Of course the new edifice must be furnished with new books of a modern pattern. The volumes with the royal monograms, now grown faded and somewhat battered from long and honorable usage, were thrown on one side and found a last resting-place in the vestry of the new building. It was there that I saw them, and their very appearance suggested the idea that a more useful purpose than occupying a corner of a vestry might be found for them. So I ventured to ask the proper authorities that those substantial volumes might be rendered very useful in my extensive parish, where such books are necessarily scarce. My proposition was accepted, and the royal gift to the late Dr. Charles Inglis was duly delivered into my possession. The Prayer Book is now on the Communion Table of Trinity Church, Wilmot, and the Bible is in the new church at Farmington, Wilmot, six miles from Clermont, where it first landed in Nova Scotia."

The following letter was addressed to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge:

"Middleton, July 14, 1877.

"DEAR SIR,—

"Mr. Avery has sent me your note to him, dated the 25th ult., in reference to the Bible of historic interest which belonged to the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and which was used on a recent occasion at the opening of the new Masonic Hall in Halifax.

"Although I have not the honour to belong to the Masonic Confraternity I have always approved of their principles and benevolent actions. I feel, therefore, much pleasure in presenting, through your hands, the said Bible to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, well assured that it will be justly appreciated, reverently used, and preserved with care. It came into my possession on the sole condition that it should be used in one of our churches or places of public worship. And in the present disposal of it, I believe the

spirit of that condition is still preserved. I am glad to learn that the living heirs of descendants of the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis, who in fact have a clearer title to the book than I, will readily concur in the present arrangement.

"I remain, Dear Sir, Yours very truly,

"JAMES ROBERTSON.

"Colonel I. W. Laurie,"
etc., etc.

GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA.

The date of this Bible is lacking, as the title page is wanting. The book is 10 inches wide by 15 inches long, and 4 inches thick. It contains 1,200 pages and is printed in the German language. It is in the original binding of vellum on boards. On the front is a silver plate with this inscription:

"This Bible was translated into the German language by Martin Luther, A. D. 1533, and by him published in 1534."

There is a morocco covering put on at a later date, to protect the original. On the inside of the cover the following is written:

"Dr. Martin Luther was born in 1483, and died in 1546. He translated this Bible from the Hebrew edition, published in 1494, at Bresnia."

The illustrations in the volume are numerous. Mr. A. M. Wolihin, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, writes:

"This Book was presented to the Grand Lodge of the State of Georgia, on the 1st day of November, 1860, by

Brother D. G. Candler, in the name of Col. Henry P. Thomas of Gwinnette County. It was obtained by Col. Thomas from a Scotch lady ninety years of age, who stated that it was her Grand father's family Bible. Her Grand father was a native of Germany, who intermarried with a Scotch lady and settled in Dumfriesshire, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge at that place when the Poet Burns presided over the Dumfriesshire Lodge; and family tradition says that it was at that time used in the Lodge. It has been preserved since that time with great care, on account of the reminiscences that cluster around it; and has been surrendered up with the express understanding that it be, by Brother Candler, delivered to M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. Wm. S. Rockwell, and deposited in the Grand Lodge of Georgia, to be preserved."

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

The New Testament in Latin with commentaries of the theologian, Nicolaus de Lyra, on both the Old and New Testaments, also additions by Paulus de Sancta Maria, Bishop of Burgos, Archicancellarius of John, King of Castile and Leon. There is also an epistle of St. Jerome to Pope Damasus, and following the New Testament is a tract of de Lyra against the Jews.

This interesting volume is in folio, and was printed at Venice, by Franciscus Renner, of Helbraun, A. D. 1482. Presented to the Grand Lodge of Maryland by Past Grand Master Anthony Kimmel, at the 1852 Annual Communication.

Now preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge named above.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NEWARK, N. J.

A Bible in quarto, translated by Thomas Matthew and printed at London in 1549. It is in black letter and is illustrated with numerous wood cuts. At the beginning of the Psalms is an illustration occupying the whole breadth of a page. Before each Gospel is the figure of the writer, executed in a different style from the other pictures. To that of St. Mark is affixed the engraver's mark, "I. F." The title is in red and black, within a line of 14 wood cuts. The titles, notes and references are wholly in the Gothic character, and a full page contains 65 lines. It contains Tyndale's prologues. This Bible was presented to St. John's Lodge No. 1, Newark, New Jersey, in 1794, by James Murray of Birmingham, England. It was borrowed by a brother, from whom it was stolen. It was traced to Philadelphia in 1854, and in that year was recovered, and restored to the lodge.

GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

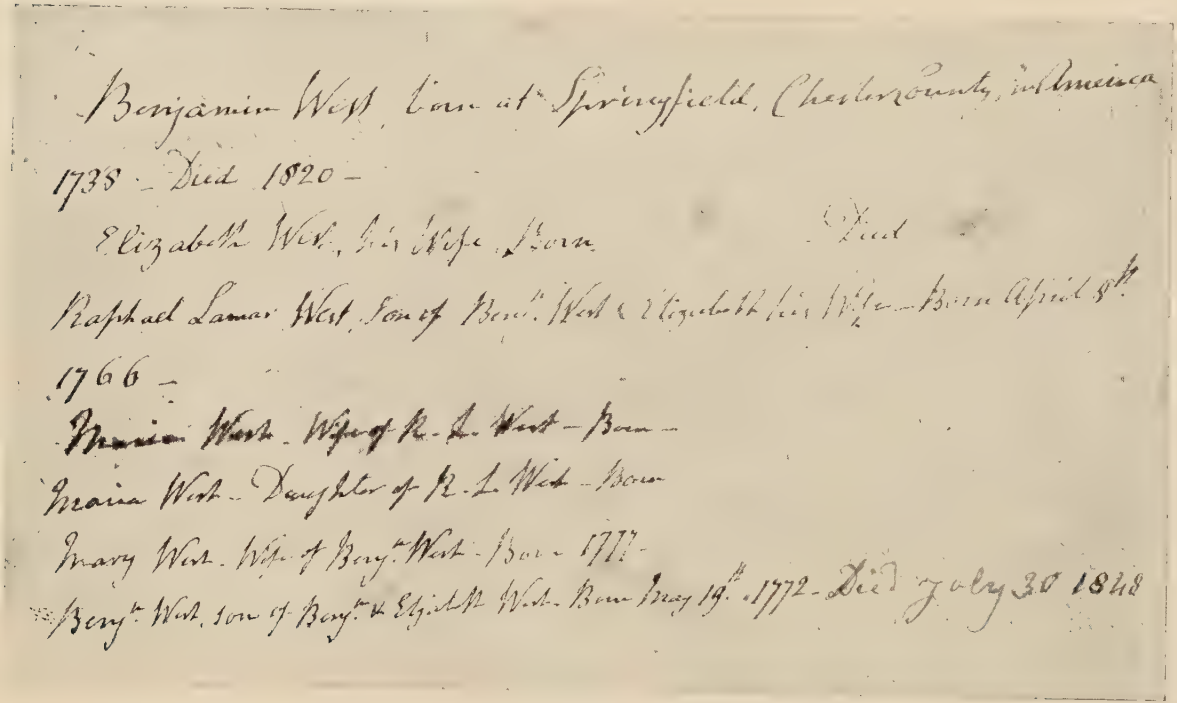
A quarto "Breeches" Bible of Robert Barker,

printed at London in the year 1600. An inserted leaf states that it was presented to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota Feb. 14, 1860, by John Penman.

CONNECTICUT UNION LODGE NO. 90.

A royal octavo Bible published by the American Bible Society in 1859, in small pica, with references. The book is in good condition. This Bible went into the late Civil War with the first military lodge from Connecticut. On the 6th of June, 1861, a dispensation was granted for a military lodge, known as Connecticut Union Lodge No. 90, that went out with the Fourth Connecticut Regiment of volunteers. The first meeting of this lodge was held at Camp Ingals, near Fort Richardson, Va., January 4, 1862, and the lodge organized. Three other meetings were held, candidates proposed and accepted, and one George Ayer was initiated an Entered Apprentice, at the last meeting held, which was the only Masonic work done.

This Bible is in the custody of Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary and Recorder, Hartford, Conn.


Benjamin West born at Springfield, Chester County, in Pennsylvania
1738 - Died 1820 -
Elizabeth West, his Wife, Born
Died
Raphael Lamar West, Son of Benj.a West & Elizabeth his Wife, Born April 8th
1766 -
Maria West - Wife of R. L. West - Born -
Maria West - Daughter of R. L. West - Born
Mary West - Wife of Benj.a West - Born - 1777
Benj.a West, Son of Benj.a & Elizabeth West, Born May 19th 1772 - Died July 30 1848

Fac-simile of the family record in the Benjamin West Bible.

Size slightly reduced.

BIBLES OWNED BY VARIOUS PERSONS.

COOKE.

Indian Testament in vellum binding. Contains the autograph of Middlecott Cooke of Boston, who presented it to Harvard University.

FIELD.

The Comprehensive Bible, published in 1839, at New York, by Robinson & Franklin, successors to Leavitt, Lord & Co., 180 Broadway. Quarto, bound in calf and in excellent condition. On the fly-leaf is the autograph of "Cyrus W. Field." His book-plate is on the inside cover. Mr. Field's name is identified with the laying of the first Atlantic cable.

Owned by the author.

STUART.

Latin Bible written on vellum in Gothic characters. It is probably of the thirteenth century. It is an octavo of 414 leaves. It is bound in light

brown morocco by Bedford. It begins with the prologue of St. Jerome and ends with an index. The initial letters are in gold and colors and the chapter numbers are placed in the margin.

Latin Bible on vellum written in small Gothic letters. It is a 12mo of 494 leaves and is bound in blue morocco. The initials are profusely colored and the running titles are in red and blue. The book is imperfect, as a few leaves are lacking. On a fly-leaf are the initials "W. A. McV.," reasonably supposed to refer to Rev. William A. McVickar, who was for a time Rector of the American Chapel at Nice.

Latin Bible on vellum in small Gothic characters. A 12mo. of 604 leaves bound in old stamped leather. Several leaves in the Gospel of St. Luke are supplied by a later hand. The initial letters are colored and an occasional one is pictorial. The headings are in blue and red and the chapter numbers for the most part are set in the text. It has the book-plate of J. Gomez de la Cortina et Americorum.

These three MSS. were once the property of Robert L. Stuart, a well known merchant, philan-

thropist and book collector of New York City. At his death the MSS. above described were left by him to Lenox Library, of New York City.

DUER.

Quarto Bible printed in 1599 by Christopher Barker, London. Was in the possession for many years of the late Dr. Duer, a prominent physician and citizen of New Jersey.

Owned by Mrs. A. D. Thorn, Crosswicks, N. J.

ASHTON.

"Breeches" Bible. Printed at London in 1579 by Christopher Barker. Contains the records of the Ashton family who came to this country at an early date, and who were among the first settlers of the colony of Pennsylvania and identified with historic Christ Church of Philadelphia.

Owned by Rev. James W. Ashton, D. D., Olean, N. Y.

PROBASCO.

This MS. of the Gospels was purchased about 1868 from Mr. Quaritch of London by Mr. Henry Robasco of Cincinnati, a well known collector of books and works of art. This treasure came into

the ownership of the Newberry Library, Chicago, in 1890. It is generally known among scholars as "The Newberry Gospels." Nothing is known of its history prior to the time it came into the possession of Mr. Probasco. The Codex is on soft parchment of 211 leaves, arranged in 26 quires. It is carefully written in an attractive hand. The writing is in single columns with 27 lines to a page. The margins are in Eusebian numbers, while the sections are in gold and the canons in red. There are no capitals except in the margins, and these capitals are in gold. The chapter titles are in gold and the lesson titles in red. There are regular marks in the left hand margins indicating Old Testament quotations. At the beginning of each Gospel is a miniature picture of the Evangelist well executed on a background of gold. Other decorations are found in the book but they are less elaborate. Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago has made a very scholarly and exhaustive collation of this MS., and those who desire to make a critical study of the subject are referred to his article on "The Newberry Gospels," published by the University of Chicago Press in 1902.

SIDDONS.

A small pocket volume. The fly-leaf has this in-

scription: "The gift of Sarah Siddons to James Ballantyne," and below, "To Christiana Hogarth, from James Ballantyne."

Owned by the family of the late Mr. Augustin Daly of New York City.

REED.

The Aitken Bible, Philadelphia, 1781-2. 2 vols., 12mo. On the fly-leaf is written: "To Joseph Reed, Esq., from his very humble servant, the Editor, Robt. Aitken." Joseph Reed was a member of the Continental Congress. Aitken printed the first English Bible that appeared in the United States with an American imprint.

Belongs to the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

WEST.

An Oxford Bible, printed in 1811, bound in royal octavo, in smooth black calf. The first record on the fly-leaf gives the birth and death of Benjamin West, the American painter. This is followed by the records of the births and deaths of other members of the family.

This interesting relic was purchased in London at the sale of the effects of the West family by the present owner, the author.

THOMAS.

The folio Thomas Bible published at Worcester in 1791. It contains in front a printed slip in an ornamented border reading: "This Book being one of the First edition of the Folio Bible printed in America, is the gift of the printer, Isaiah Thomas to Harvard College."

An Indian Bible of 1663 in the original binding. It has this inscription: "The property of Isaiah Thomas of Boston and Worcester, Printer, 1791."

Owned by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

THE HASKELL GOSPELS.

A MS. in Greek of the New Testament that has been associated with the name of the eminent critical scholar, Dr. Casper René Gregory, is deposited in the Haskell Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago. It was brought by a Greek to Chicago and purchased from his estate in 1895 through the influence of Professors Burton and Gregory. It originally had forty quires and probably 330 leaves. It now has 267 leaves, while twenty-nine quires are complete, four are in partial condition and seven are wanting. It is written in large cursive char-

acters and is supposed to date from 1500 A. D. Here and there are ornamental headings and a few initial letters. It is written upon ruled parchment, the latter being rather thick and uneven. The accents, breathings and punctuation marks are observed. There are no paragraphs. For the most part the lesson and chapter titles in the margins are in red, as also the Eusebian section and canon numbers. The Syrian element is very marked in the MS. The Gospel of St. Matthew begins with the first quire and ends with the eleventh. The concluding chapters of St. Mark and the opening chapters of St. Luke are lacking. Those who wish an exhaustive account of this MS. are referred to a description of the Haskell Gospels that appeared in the Journal of Biblical Literature from the pen of Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, professor in the University of Chicago. Dr. Gregory has also written upon the same subject.

PRYOR.

A quarto bound in heavy leather and imprinted at London in 1551. It was brought to Pennsylvania about the year 1690 by Thomas Pryor, a well known and leading member of the Society of Friends. Owned by Mr. Charles L. Graf, Haddonfield, N. J.

HARRINGTON.

A quarto Bible, Oxford, 1777, with Ex Libris of George Harrington. Record of Harrington family with twenty manuscript entries of births and deaths, the first being John Harrington, First Viscount, born 1678, Bishop Harrington, and Admiral Harrington.

Owned by Howard Edwards, Philadelphia, and sold at the dispersion of his library. Present owner unknown.

COFFIN.

Family Bible in two folio volumes dated London, 1739. On both sides of the first fly leaf there is a family record containing over fifty names of persons connected with the Aston and Coffin families. There is recorded the birth of Margaret Coffin, who was noted in Boston for her charities. By a provision of her will the Margaret Coffin Prayer Book Society was incorporated in 1856. Owned by the author.

ESTAUGH.

A folio English Bible printed in black letter in 1566. It is the "Treacle" Bible, so called because a passage in the book of Jeremiah is translated "trea-

cle" instead of "balm." It contains the autograph of "John Estaugh," who came to this country about the year 1700. He married Elizabeth Haddon, after whom the town of Haddonfield, New Jersey, is named. She was the heroine of Longfellow's "Elizabeth," which first appeared in a collection of his poems entitled "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Owned by Mrs. T. E. Redman, Haddonfield, N. J.

BERNON.

A French Bible that has seen a great deal of use. The title page and all the leaves to page 49 are lacking and the book begins with the early chapters of Leviticus. It ends with the Psalms in rhyme with music. The Bible belonged to Gabriel Bernon, a prominent French Huguenot who made Providence, R. I., his residence. He was the founder of three Episcopal churches, one in Virginia, a second in Newport, R. I., and a third in Providence, R. I. The Bible is now in the possession of Mr. Hope B. Russell of Providence, R. I.

HODGES.

Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker in 1578. A quarto, in the original heavy leather.

The autograph of "Dorcas Hodges" appears in the volume. Mr. Thomas Swords, who wrote the history of the Fenwick Colony of New Jersey, expresses the opinion that Dorcas Hodges was the granddaughter of John Fenwick. The latter settled in New Jersey in 1675 and was the proprietor of a tenth of the western part of that state.

Owned by Dr. Charles H. Dare, Bridgeton, N. J.

JOHN BROWN.

Mr. F. G. Logan of Chicago owns a small quarto Bible which belonged to the anti-slavery agitator John Brown. It bears the imprint of the American Bible Society of the year 1854. It is bound in brown sheep and has 767 pages. The inscriptions on the fly-leaves are in Brown's handwriting, to which affidavit is made by the widow of Mr. John F. Blessing. The first fly-leaf contains the following:

"John F. Blessing of Charlestown, Va., with the best wishes of the *undersigned*, and his sincere thanks for many acts of kindness received. There is no commentary in the world so good in order to a right understanding of this blessed book as an honest, childlike and teachable spirit.

"John Brown.

"Charlestown, 29th November 1859."

On the opposite fly-leaf in ink, in which the other

is also written, Brown wrote the following, speaking in the third person:

"John Brown,

"These leaves were turned down and marked by him while in prison at Charlestown, Va. But a small part of these passages which in the most positive language condemn oppression and violence are marked."

A leaf turned down at the 6th chapter of Genesis, of which 12th and 13th verses are marked in ink.

The last chapter of Genesis, 15th to 21st verses, inclusive, marked.

First of Exodus with all marked except 2nd to 7th verses, inclusive.

Also 3rd chapter of Exodus, 22nd verse.

In addition there are leaves turned down in twelve books of the Old Testament and in eight places in the New Testament. The markings in some cases are in ink and in others in pencil. The book has no family record.

MINOTT.

Indian Bible of 1685, in the original binding. Contains this inscription: "Samuel Miller's Esq., Book. Given him by his Dear Deceased father, Stephen Minott. Anno 1729." The latter was a prominent Boston merchant. The Bible was also

in after years the property of Thomas Wallcutt, a missionary among the Indians.

Owned by Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

GARDINER.

An Eliot Bible of 1663 in the original calf binding. It is ruled in red ink around every page and the headings of the chapters, which was probably done before binding. Mr. John Lyon Gardiner, the seventh proprietor of the island bearing his name, made the following note in it: "I received this Indian Bible from Joshua Nonesuch of the Nihantic tribe in Lyme, Quonehtaucutt, by means of Daniel Waukeah, this vi May 1813. It is said to be presented to the tribe by a sachem of the Moheags in Norwich," etc. This is signed: "Monchongonue, Gardiner's Island, May vi."

A quarto Bible imprinted at London by Christopher Barker in 1599. Some of the Psalms are set to music. Numerous crude illustrations. Brought to this country by Lyon Gardiner in 1635.

Both of the above Bibles are owned by Mr. J. Lyon Gardiner, Gardiner's Island, New York.

CROWNINSHIELD.

The Eliot Bible of 1663 bound in two volumes. Was presented by Mr. Edward A. Crowninshield of Boston to the late Mr. George Livermore. Disposed of at the sale of the library of Mr. Livermore, but its present location is unknown.

The Eliot New Testament bound in red morocco. Was formerly the property of Mr. Edward A. Crowninshield. After passing through several hands it came into the possession of Mr. W. G. Shillaber of Boston.

An imperfect copy of the Indian Bible of 1685. Belonged to Mr. Crowninshield of Boston and sold with his library at London in 1860. Later it came into the possession of Mr. Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn, who presented it to the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PINART.

An Indian Bible of 1663, and bound in morocco by Bedford. It was a duplicate and was disposed of to Mr. Quaritch of London, who in turn sold it to Mr. A. L. Pinart, a private collector. At the sale of Mr. Pinart's collection in Paris in 1884 it was

bought by Mr. Quaritch, who sold it to Mr. Astor for $1,125.00 for the Astor Library of New York City.

TUCKER.

An Algonquian Bible of 1663 in the original dark blue morocco binding. Contains records of the Gaither, Tucker and Whittle families. Bought from a Maryland family in the year 1872 and is now in the Library of Congress.

SPOTSHER.

An Algonquian Bible of 1685, somewhat imperfect and bound in old calf. It has this autograph: "Josiah Spotsher, his Bible." It is conjectured that he was a relative of Daniel Spotso, one of the Indian preachers in 1698 at Nantucket. In the Library of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass.

OGDEN.

An imprint of Christopher Barker at London in 1599 and quarto edition of the "Breeches" Bible. It was brought to this country by Jonathan Ogden, one of the early settlers of Elizabeth, N. J. It was given by him to his grandson, John Ogden, who

THE WHOLE BOOKE OF PSALMES.

Collected into Englisſh Meeter by Thomas Sternehold, Iohn Hopkins, and others conferred with the *Hebrew, with apt Notes to ſing them withall.*

Set forth and allowed to be ſung in al Churches of all the people together before and after Morning and Euening praier; as alſo before and after Sermons, and moreouer in priuate houſes, for their godly ſolace and comfort, laying apart all vngodly ſonges and ballads, which tend onely to the nouriſhment of vice and corrupting of youth.

IAM. 5.

If any be afflicted let him pray, if any be merry, let him ſing pſalmes.

COL. 3.

Let the word of God dwell plenteouſly in you in all wiſedom, teaching and exhorting one another in pſalms, Hymns, & ſpiritual ſongs, & ſing vnto the Lord in your hearts.

LONDON.
Imprinted for the Company of the Stationers. 1608.

Fac-simile of a title page in the John Alden Bible.

Size reduced

was born about the year 1700 and who was prominently connected with the colonial days of New Jersey.

Owned by Mrs. C. C. Drake, Newark, N. J.

CROSS.

A quarto with the imprint of Bonham Norton and John Bill of London in 1620. In the same volume are bound the Book of Common Prayer, by the same printers, dated 1621, a Concordance of 1619, and the Psalms in meter of the year 1622. The Bible contains the autograph of "John Cross." He was born in 1768 and was associated with the early settlement of this country.

Owned by Mr. B. L. Cross of Philadelphia.

GREENLEAF.

The Eliot Bible of 1663 in the original binding. Contains this line: "Enoch Greenlefe. His book, 1672." This is thought to have been the son of Edmund Greenleaf, who settled in New England about the year 1635. Now in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

HUMPHREY.

A folio Bible, printed for William Durell by

George F. Hopkins at New York in 1801. Many full page illustrations, for the most part engraved by Scoles. This Bible was presented to Hobart College, Geneva, New York, by Mr. George P. Humphrey, of Rochester, N. Y. It also has on inside of cover the name of Grove Lawrence, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRATT.

The Gospels in Armenian on parchment. A 12mo, dated A. D. 1262. Illuminated. Owned by Mr. T. Brainard Pratt of Boston, extensively known as a Bible collector.

INGLIS.

An English version of the Bagster Polyglott Bible of 1819, bound in dark brown grained morocco in post octavo. Delicate gold tooling on back, broad borders of similar characters on the sides, doublure of brown morocco and watered silk, fly-leaves to match, and gilt edges. A dainty and beautiful example of book binding. On one of the gold clasps are engraved the initials "R. H. I.," and on the other the date, "1820." On a fly-leaf is this inscription: "Robert Harry Inglis, from Mary

Lamb, 14th March, 1820." Mary Lamb was the sister of Charles Lamb.

Owned by the author.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER.

An octavo Bible printed at Heidelberg in 1568 and brought to Germantown, Pa., in 1685. Has been in the Pennypacker families for nine generations.

Owned by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia.

GUITEAU.

An octavo Bible with this imprint: "New York: Published by E. Duychinck, Smith and Forman, Collins and Co., I. Tiebout, S. A. Burton and B. Crane. George Lang, Printer. 1812."

The book belonged to the father of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. In the family record of births is this line: "Charles Jules Guiteau, Sept. 8th, 1841."

A 32mo. pocket Testament of Charles J. Guiteau, It was printed at London in 1848 by Eyre and Spotiswoode. It contains these lines written by the sister of Guiteau:

"Given to Charley by Fannie. He used to carry it in his pocket. F. M. Norton, 1890."

Both of the above are owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

IRWIN EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED BIBLES.

William S. Orr printed in London in 1837 an edition of the Bible in four quarto volumes. A copy of the edition was purchased by Mr. James Gibbs of the same city to illustrate. For nearly forty years he gathered engravings, etchings, original drawings in oil and water color, until the work was extended to sixty folio volumes. The late Theodore Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., purchased the books in 1874. All the inferior and objectionable prints were cast out and many first class engravings added. The materials were then sent to London and rebound by Hammond, the work being enlarged to sixty-three folio volumes, measuring 21½ by 15½ inches. The set now contains 18,000 extra illustrations and weighs three-quarters of a ton. Mr. Irwin's catalogue says of the work: "Commencing with the earliest specimens of wood engraving, followed by sixteenth century illuminated missal painting, continuing through the three centuries of copper-plate engraving and etching, and ending with the finest steel engravings down to the middle of the present century, it forms a most

complete history of engraving in all its branches."

Mr. Irwin was also the owner of a copy of J. Reeves' edition of the Bible published in London in 1802. The work has been extended to thirteen quarto volumes by the insertion of 2130 old engravings. It was bound in full Russia by Clarke I. Bedford of London.

The books are in the possession of the family of Mr. Irwin.

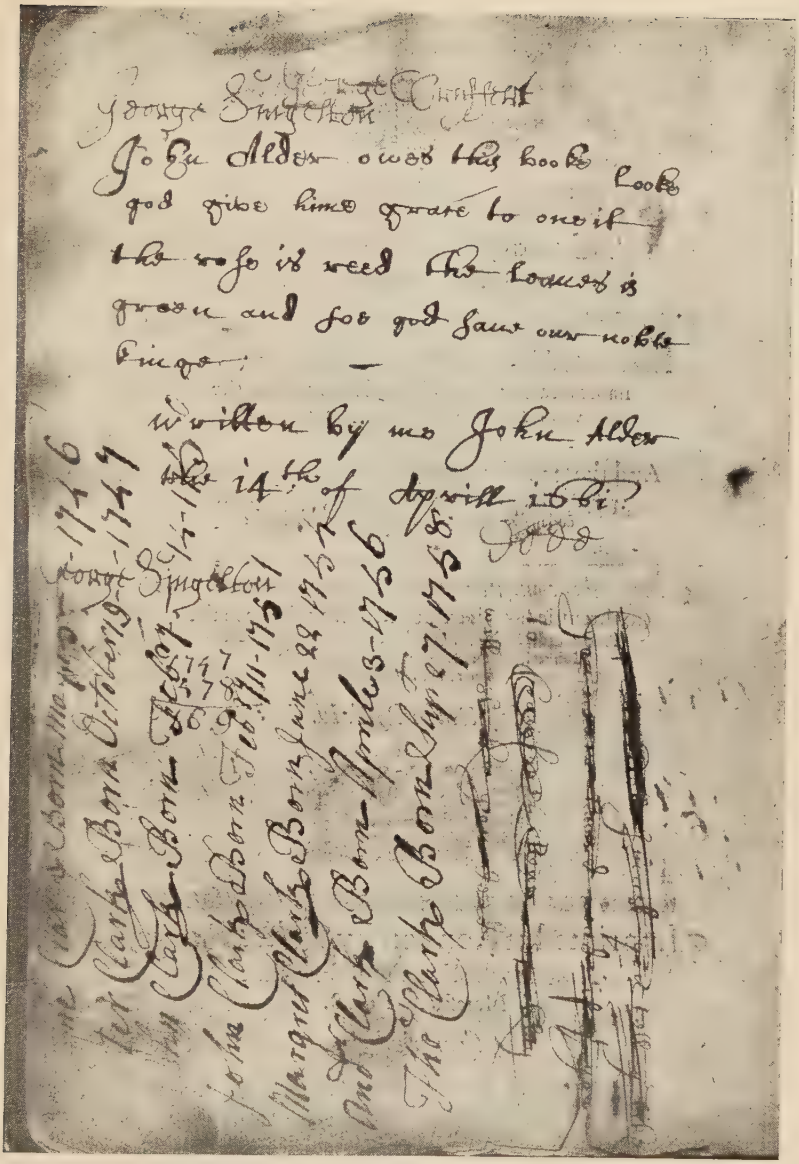
BARTRAM.

A Bible bearing the imprint of Robert Barker, London, 1613. The title is in an heart-shaped frame, with pictures of the four evangelists around it. The leaf has around the borders the pictures and names of the twelve tribes of Israel and the twelve apostles. Appended to the New Testament are "Two right profitable and fruitful Concordances," the one of proper names and the other of words. The book is a small quarto in size and without pagination. The volume contains the book-plate of John Bartram and also his illuminated coat of arms. One fly-leaf is scribbled over with "John Bartram, his book," and a second has a somewhat similar treatment. Mr. Bartram was an author and botanist. He was the founder of the first botanical garden in North America. It

is still in existence in Philadelphia and has a quaint old house built by him. Mr. Bartram died in 1777 at Kingsessing, Pa. This Bible is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

This Bible is in a sense historic, as it was made expressly for the World's Fair at Chicago. The book, when open, measures 23 by 40 inches, and 23 by 17 inches when closed, showing its thickness to be 6 inches. Its weight is 60 pounds. It is printed in letters of gold on pages of vellum, each page having a border about three inches wide, beautifully illuminated in colors. The binding is of the finest Russia leather, richly ornamented with gold. The front cover is heavily embossed on the outside with a Maltese cross, interset with a scene from the Jewish Temple, and has deeply impressed on the inside the picture of Christ before the Doctors. In both pictures the skill of the binder has supplemented that of the engraver with fine effect. This sumptuous volume cost an outlay of fifteen hundred dollars, and represents many months of labor. It was manufactured by Barbee & Smith, at Nashville, Tenn.


George Singleton
John Alder owes this book
God give him grace to one if
the wise is weed the leaves is
green and for god save our noble
Queen
Written by me John Alder
the 14th of August 1681
George Singleton
Ester Clarke Born October 9-1747
John Clarke Born Feb 11-1751
Margret Clarke Born June 28 1753
Ann Clarke Born Nov 3-1756
Thos Clarke Born Sept 7-1758

Fac-simile of the inscription in the John Alden Bible.

Size reduced.

ASHHURST.

The Algonquian Scriptures of 1663. On one of the title pages is the name of "Wm. Ashhurst, 1663." He was a member of parliament in 1641 and 1654, and was a brother of the treasurer of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in New England. On a fly-leaf is recorded the following: "A present to the Society of Inquiry on the Subject of Missions, from Jas. Chater, Baptist Missionary, Colombo, Ceylon, April 1818."

Owned by Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

ALDEN.

The small quarto edition of the "Breeches" Bible, printed by Christopher Barker, London, in 1599. Its covers were originally of wood and had a receptacle for spectacles. It is illustrated, and the music of the Psalms is printed with them. The Bible was brought to this country by John Alden of Mayflower fame.

Owned by Charles P. Thayer, M. D., of Boston, Mass., a descendant of Alden.

A well worn quarto Bible, printed at London in

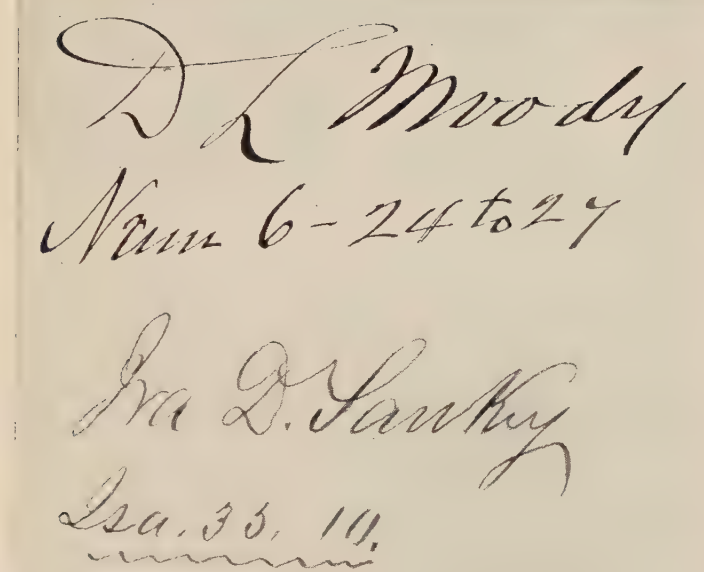
1608. The fly leaf bears the following inscription:

"John Alden ones this book
look
god give hime grace to one it
the rose is reed the leaves is
green and soe god save our noble
kinge:
written by me John Alden
the 14th of Aprill 1661."

The lower half of the page is crossed by the records of the Clark family. The title page of the Psalms in meter contains an illustration of the victory of Christ over the grave. Owned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, Chicago, Ill.

MOODEY AND SANKEY.

An octavo copy of the English version of the Polyglot Bible, published by Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15 Paternoster Row, London, but is without date. Bound in full leather with limp edges. Contains numerous maps of Eastern lands. Ends with an Index of Subjects and a Concordance. On the first fly leaf is the following: "D. L. Moody, Num. 6-24 to 27." The verses referred to were probably favorite ones. They read: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up



For those who lack assurance—Doubters. John v:24; vi:47; xx:30, 31; 1 John iii:2; 2 Tim. i:12; 1 John v:13, etc.
For those who have grown cold—Backsliders. Jer. ii:5, 13, 19, 27; iii:12, 13, 14, 22, 23; Hosea xiv:1, 2, 4; Psa. xxxii:5; 1 John i:9, etc.
For those not deeply convicted of sin—Indifference. Isa. i:5, 6; Rom. iii:10, 12, 22, 23; 1 John i:8, 10, etc.
For those who think they are great sinners—Penitent. Isa i:18; liii:4, 5; Luke xix:10; 1 Pet. ii:24, etc.
For those who don't know how to come—Inquiring. John i:12; iii:15, 16, 18, 36; v. 24; Isa. xxvi:3, 4; Rev. xxii:17; Isa. xlv:22; lv:1, etc.
For those who hesitate and say there is time enough yet—Procrastinators. Isa. i:18; Luke xii:19, 20; Jas. iv:13, 14; 2 Cor. vi:2, etc.
For those who are afraid they won't hold out—Faithless. Jude 24; Rom. xiv:4; 2 Tim. i:12, etc.

Fac-simile of the autographs on the fly leaf of the Moody and Sankey Bible.
Size slightly reduced

his countenance upon thee and give thee peace." The second autograph reads: "Ira D. Sankey. Isa 35:10." This passage is as follows: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

There is pasted below the autographs a printed slip containing subjects of sermons followed by proof texts. The book is the property of the author.

LIVERMORE.

An octavo volume containing the New Testament "Translated into the Negro-English language, by the Missionaries of thet Unitas Fratrum, or, United Brethren; printed for the use of the Mission by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, W. McDowall, printer, Pemberton Row, Gough Square, 1829." On the first fly leaf, in pencil, is the following:

"Very scarce. All the edition with the exception of a very few copies, which were kept as curiosities, having been sent to the English negroes, at Surinam. The only copy which has lately been offered for sale was in the library of the Duke of Sussex and brought £3.10. The language is curious, and this is believed to be the only specimen of it.—G. L."

In Sir Edgerton Bridges Autobiography, Southey says:

"My only article—in the Quarterly—is a short one upon the Negro New Testament; as a philological curiosity that Testament is the most remarkable that has fallen in my way."

Linguists have puzzled over this book as to the languages that compose it, and how its orthography is fixed. Some have regarded it as a sort of Dutch patois, and others look upon it as a mass of corrupted English.

Mr. Crayden Edmunds, editorial assistant of the British and Foreign Bible Society, under date of Oct. 31, 1905, writes:

"In 1813 the Rev. T. Langballe asked the British and Foreign Bible Society, to print the Scriptures of which, he stated, Brother Schuman—either the Rev. T. T. Schuman or his son, the Rev. C. L. Schuman, both Moravian Missionaries in Dutch Guiana—had translated the Acts and the Epistles and part of Revelation. The British and Foreign Bible Society promised to publish as soon as any distinct books were ready for press. No portions, however, seem to have been printed, for no MS. was sent. But in 1828 the Missionaries reported that the New Testament which had existed in MS. for a long time, had been carefully revised and sent to Germany, where it was further revised by Bishop Wiez. An edition of the New Testament was accordingly published in London by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1829. Several revisions of this New Testament have been published, the most recent being that of 1901, published by this Society in London."

DA EVANGELIUM vo ST. MATTHEUS.

CAP. I.

Da lo vo famili va Christus. 18 *Hem ontvangenis en geboorte.* 21—23 *Hem neem.*

LO vo famili va Jesus Christus, Pikien va David, dissi da pikien va Abraham.

2 Abraham winni Isaac, Isaac winni Jacob. Jacob winni Juda nanga dem brara va hem.

3 Juda winni Pharez en Saram, nanga da oeman Thamar. Pharez winni Hezron; hem winni Ram.

4 Ram winni Aminadab. Aminadab winni Nahasson. Nahasson winni Salmon.

5 Salmon winni Boas; nanga hem weifi Rahab. Boas winni Obed, nanga hem weifi Ruth. Obed winni Jesse.

6 Jesse winni da Koning David. Koning David winni Salomon, nanga weifi vo Urias.

7 Salomon winni Roboam. Roboam winni Abia. Abia winni Assa.

8 Assa winni Josaphat. Josaphat winni Joram. Joram winni Osia.

9 Osia winni Jotham. Jotham winni Achas, Achas winni Ezechia.

10 Ezechia winni Manasse. Manasse winni Amon. Amon winni Josia.

11 Josia winni Jechonia nanga dem brara va hem, teh dem kom na gevangenis na Babylon.

12 Na bakka vo da gevangenis na Babylon, Jechonia winni Sealthiel. Sealthiel winni Zorobabel.

13 Zorobabel winni Abiud. Abiud winni Eliachim. Eliachim winni Asor.

14 Asor winni Zadok. Zadok winni Achim. Achim winni Eliud.

15 Eliud winni Eleasar. Eleasar winni Matham. Matham winni Jacob.

16 Jacob winni Joseph; hem da man va Maria, dissi ben gebore Jesus, datti da Christus.

17 Alla famili sinse Abraham teh na David, meki tien na fo famili. Sinse David teh na da gevangenis na Babylon, meki tien na fo famili. Sinse dem ben kommotto bakka na Babylon teh na Christus, meki tien na fo famili.

18 Ma nanga da geboorte va Christus a ben wakka so: Maria hem mamma, dissi dem ben pramissi na Joseph, a ben kissi belle kaba vo santa Jeje, bevo Joseph poetti hem na hosso.

19 En Joseph, hem man, habi wan boenne hatti, a no wanni gi hem ogri neem, ma a membre, va libi hem safri.

20 Teh a membre so, loekkoe, wan Engel vo Masra kom tan na hem fesi na drem, a takki: Joseph, joe pikien va David,

Fac-simile of a page in the Negro-English Testament of 1829.
Size slightly reduced.

The particular copy before us was purchased in England by Mr. George Livermore, the noted Bible collector of Boston. At the sale of his library the book was bought by its present owner.

A folio Bible in Latin in old calf binding, with the imprint of "Thomas Fritsch, Francofurti, 1697." Has on the title page an engraved portrait of Sebastian Castalio, who edited the work with many annotations. His object was to present a Bible in more classical Latin than any that had preceded it. This is the first edition of his work and is supplied with notes and comments throughout. Beza and the Puritan writers generally assailed Castalio because in his notes on the ninth chapter of the Epistles to the Romans and elsewhere he combates the doctrine of predestination. The first fly leaf contains the autograph of "George Livermore, 1845."

The two books noted are in the library of the author.

WOOLSEY.

A Bible in quarto, printed in New York by M. L. and W. A. Davis in 1801. General title page is lacking and the book has been rebound. On

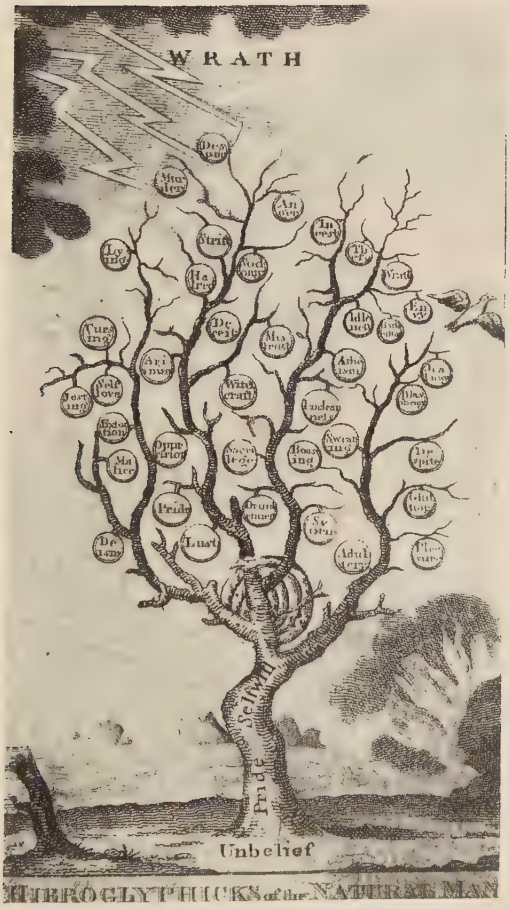
the back of the New Testament title page is the family record of John and Elizabeth Woolsey. There are ten names entered, from 1749 to 1789. The Woolseys were among the early settlers of the Northwest and had considerable influence on the intellectual life of their day. They married into the Harrison family and the arms of the late President have those of the Woolseys quartered upon them. Owned by the author.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

Mr. John R. Young, in a description of the rare volumes in the collection of Mr. Frank Morris, the well known book dealer of Chicago, says:

"Hoarded in a huge safe, somewhere in the mysterious labyrinths of creaking shelves, is a Bible which was printed in 1574. At a glance it looks like any other old Bible, with its binding of oak boards, covered with calf, and its heavy iron bosses and clasps. But upon one of the bosses is a name that strikes a note of curiosity which impels one to make a closer examination of the book, and then one understands why the owner has set a price of $5,000 upon the item, for on the back of the title page to the New Testament is written the autograph signature of Queen Elizabeth. When this book came into Mr. Morris' possession, and he offered it for sale, dealers and some collectors were quick to express doubts of its authenticity. To settle the question, the signature was submitted to the British Museum authorities, who pronounced it genuine and expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to examine such a treasure."

*Should have been placed in the first chapter, but the descriptive matter came too late for classification.



Fac-simile of an illustration in the Hieroglyphical Bible published in New York in 1815.

Exact size.

EDWARDS.

Through many years, Mr. Howard Edwards, of Philadelphia, collected a large library consisting of rare Americana, chiefly in the line of Bibles and Prayer Books. So varied and complete was it, that it made the collector an authority upon certain subjects. This library, the result of so much thought and research, should have gone into some educational institution, instead of being scattered by the hammer. It was especially rich in Confederate publications. It contained a little copy of the New Testament that in paper, type and printing, was throughout a Southern publication. It has on the title page these words: "Augusta; Confederate States Bible Society. Instituted in the year 1862. Printed by Wood, Hanleiter Rice & Co., Atlanta, Ga., 1862." It measures five inches long by three inches wide.

A curious little book bearing the title: "A New Hieroglyphical Bible, for the Amusement and Instruction of Children. Embellished with familiar and striking emblems neatly engraved. New York. Printed and sold by Samuel Wood and Sons, at the Juvenile Book Store, No. 357, Pearl Street. 1815." Before the title page are two illustrations of the tree

of grace and the tree of wrath. The latter is represented as a leafless tree bearing "Malice" and "Deceit" and like fruits. The trunk of the tree has the words "Pride" and "Selfwill." A serpent is coiled around one of the lower branches and the dove of Peace is flying away. In the background flames are bursting from the earth in a suggestive way. It is hard to see how such a picture could minister to the "amusement" of children. In the Preface we read:

> "The mode of instruction by hieroglyphics originated with the ancient Egyptian priests and philosophers; but their motive for using it was widely different from ours; not to diffuse instruction but to confine it to a select few, was their object; ours on the contrary, is to engage the attention by striking the eye and to make the lesson delightful as well as profitable to the juvenile mind."

The so called hieroglyphics consist of one hundred and ninety-five rude wood cuts scattered through the pages. The book concludes with "A sketch of the life of our blessed Saviour and the Holy Apostles."

The two books above named are the property of the author.

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